

# RITCHIE'S FIRST STEPS IN LATIN



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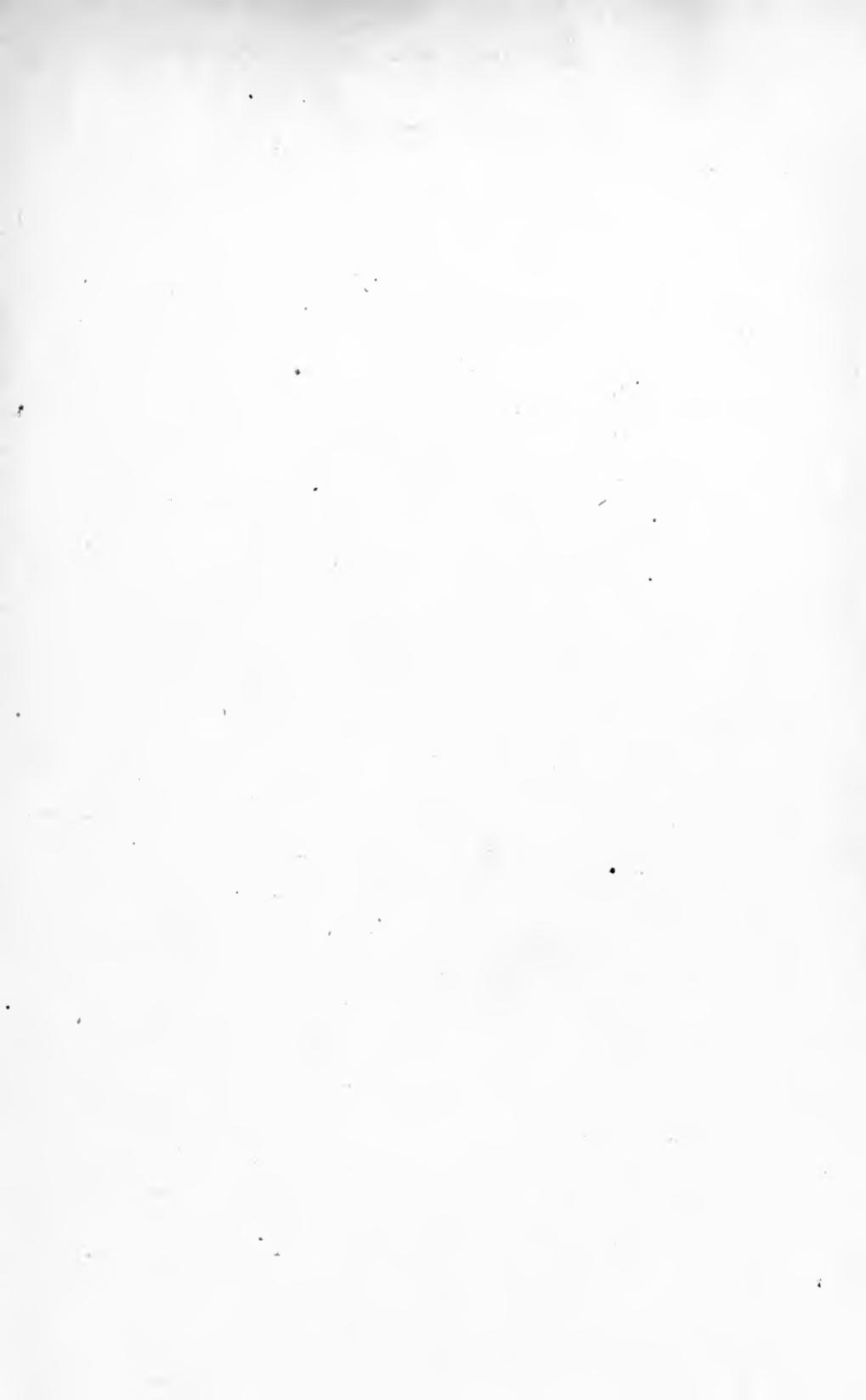
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**RITCHIE'S  
FIRST STEPS IN LATIN**

*WORKS BY F. RITCHIE, M.A.*

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# RITCHIE'S FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

EDITED BY

FREDERICK C. STAPLES, A. B.

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN

THE FAY SCHOOL, SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.



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PREFACE MAIN

THE present edition of Mr. Ritchie's "First Steps in Latin" has for its objects — first, the marking of all long vowels; second, the rearrangement of the cases in declension, following the order adopted in nearly all American text-books and grammars; and third, the substitution of *i*-consonant for *j*. In cases where pupils have been found prone to give a long-vowel sound to a short vowel, the short mark has been written; but for the most part short vowels are unmarked.

Some slight changes have been made in the wording of rules and explanations, and in the Appendix the Summary of Rules has been rewritten to conform with these changes. No alteration has been made in the general plan of the book. The subject of pronunciation, however, is of so much importance that it has been incorporated at some length in the text.

Such excellent results have attended the use of the book in its earlier editions that even these slight changes have been made with some hesitation; but many requests have been made for an edition revised along the lines indicated above, and these must serve as my pretext.

It is hoped that, thus revised, the Series, which comprises "First Steps in Latin" and its sequel, "Second Steps in Latin," will meet with a wide acceptance in this country, for, supplemented by Mr. Kirtland's edition of Mr. Ritchie's "Fabulae Faciles," they make a thorough and amply sufficient preparation for the reading of Caesar, or other second-year work.

F. C. S.



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# FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

## DEFINITIONS

A **Noun** is the Name of a Person or Thing; as, 'James,' 'dog,' 'book,' 'London.'

An **Adjective** is a word which describes a Person or Thing; as, *little* dog, *red* book, *many* books.

A **Verb** is a word which tells what a Person or Thing does or has done to it ; as, 'sleep,' 'strike,' 'to be struck.'

- (i.) Verbs are *Intransitive* when the action does not pass beyond the doer ; as, I *sleep*, the boy *runs*, snakes *creep*.
- (ii.) Verbs are *Transitive* when the action passes on to another Person or Thing. The word denoting this Person or Thing is called the Object; as, 'I strike the table.' Here 'table' is the Object to the Verb 'strike.'
- (iii.) Verbs are *Copulative* when they join together two words, one of which names a thing and the other describes it ; as, 'the water is deep.' Here 'is' joins 'water' and 'deep,' and is a Copulative Verb. The word that *describes* is called the Complement; thus, 'deep' describes 'water,' and is the Complement.

## THE SENTENCE

Every **Sentence** has two parts, namely —

1. The *Subject*, *i. e.* the word denoting the Person or Thing about which something is said.
2. The *Predicate*, *i. e.* the word or words denoting that which is said about it.

*Examples* —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
(i.) Birds	fly.
(ii.) We	eat bread.
(iii.) The man	is old.

[The Subject of a Sentence may be found by asking the question Who? or What? with the Verb; thus, 'Birds fly.' Who or what fly? *Ans.* 'Birds.' The Predicate may be found by asking the question, What about the Subject? thus, 'The man is old.' What about the man? *Ans.* He is old—'is old' is the Predicate.]

The *Subject* is always a Noun, or some word or words used as Nouns.

The *Predicate* is always a Verb, or at least contains a Verb; but as Verbs are of three kinds the Predicate has three forms. (See examples given above.)

- (i.) When the Verb is Intransitive, the Subject and Verb together make complete sense, and the Predicate need contain nothing but the Verb.

- (ii.) When the Verb is Transitive, an Object is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Object together make up the Predicate.
- (iii.) When the Verb is Copulative, a Complement is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Complement together make up the Predicate.

#### **ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE**

The following method of Analysis will be found useful —

The Subject is marked S.

The Predicate is marked either

(i.) V. I., *i.e.* Verb Intransitive;

or

(ii.) V. T. and O., *i.e.* Verb Transitive and Object;

or

(iii.) V. C. and C., *i.e.* Verb Copulative and Complement.

The examples given above will be analyzed thus —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE		
	S.	V. I.	
(i.) Birds		fly	
	S.		
(ii.) We	V. T.		O.
	eat		bread.
	S.		
(iii.) The man	V. C.		C.
	is		old.

## LATIN NOUNS

**Inflection.** — The form of a Latin Noun is altered by Inflection, that is, by changing the ending of the word; thus, *mēnsa*, *a table*; *mēnsae*, *of a table*.

**Case.** — In this way six different forms of the same Noun are obtained; these are called the six Cases of the Noun. The names of the Cases are —

1. The *Nominative*; the Subject of the sentence is in the Nominative.
2. The *Genitive*; answers the question ‘whose?’
3. The *Dative*; answers the question ‘to or for whom?’ ‘to or for what?’ — Case of Indirect Object.
4. The *Accusative*; the Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative.
5. The *Vocative*; used in addressing Persons or Things; as, ‘O queen.’
6. The *Ablative*; answers the question ‘by, with, or from what?’

**Number.** — Latin Nouns have Two Numbers, Singular and Plural, and each Number has a distinct set of Six Cases.

**Gender.** — There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

**Declension.** — A Noun is said to be ‘declined’ when its various Cases are shown in order. There are Five Declensions of Latin Nouns, that is, there are Five different sets of Inflections. The Declensions may be

distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case Singular<sup>1</sup>—

Declension	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Ending of Genitive	ae	i	is	us	eī or ēī

## ADJECTIVES

**Adjectives** are declined like Nouns as regards Number and Case; but besides this their terminations sometimes indicate the Gender of the Noun to which the Adjective belongs. Thus some Adjectives have in each Case a separate form for each of the three Genders; others have in some Cases one form for Masculine and Feminine and another for Neuter, and in some Cases only one form for all three Genders.

## LATIN VERBS<sup>2</sup>

**Voice.**—**Verbs** have Two Voices, namely—

1. The Active Voice, when the person or thing denoted by the Subject does something; as, *amō, I love.*

<sup>1</sup> The termination of the Genitive Singular is given as the distinguishing mark of the Declensions, this being the method adopted in dictionaries. The terms Stem and Character are purposely avoided. It is practically useless (and to beginners very confusing) to be told that *domino* is the Stem of *dominus*. The plan of cutting off *-rum* or *-um* from the Genitive Plural in order to find the Character and so determine the Declension, presupposes that the pupil is already able to decline the Noun.

<sup>2</sup> On pages 8 and 9 the English Verb *To teach* is conjugated in Latin form, *i. e.* the names of the Tenses are those used in conjugating a Latin Verb. It is advisable that for practice other Verbs, and especially the Verbs *love*, *advise*, *rule*, *hear*, should be conjugated in the same way. The Strong Verb *teach* is given here in preference to the Verb *love*, because it has been found that confusion arises from the similarity in sound of the various parts of the latter; *e.g. loved* and *love*.

2. The Passive Voice, when the person or thing denoted by the Subject has something done to it; as, *amor, I am loved.*

[*N.B.* — Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice.]

**Tense.** — Each Voice has Six Tenses —

Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple,  
Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.

[There is only one Form in Latin for both Perfect and Aorist Tenses, but in English they are distinct. See pages 8 and 9.]

**Number.** — Each Tense has Two Numbers, namely —  
Singular and Plural.

**Person.** — Each Number has Three Persons, namely —  
First, Second, and Third.

The Tense, Number, and Person of Latin Verbs are indicated by various Endings, which are added to the Stems.<sup>1</sup>

In order to form the Tenses of a Latin Verb it is necessary to know three Stems —

1. The Present Stem —

From this are formed the Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple, both Active and Passive.

<sup>1</sup> Distinction of Mood is intentionally omitted here, as beyond the scope of the book.

## 2. The Perfect Stem —

From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Active.

## 3. The Supine Stem —

From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Passive.

Latin Verbs are divided into four classes, called Conjugations, according to the last letter of the Present Stem.

The *First* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in *A*.

The *Second* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in *E*.

The *Third* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in a Consonant or *U*.

The *Fourth* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in *I*.

---

For some time, these Stems are given in the lessons. Later they must be obtained from the ‘Principal Parts,’ given in the general vocabulary, where they are indicated thus:—

<i>Present Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Supine Stem</i>
vide-ō	vīd-ī	vīs-um (2) see above
mitt-ō	mīs-ī	miss-um (3) “ “
move-ō	mōv-ī	mōt-um (2) “ “

Since all the forms of a Latin verb are ‘made’ on these stems, and these are always found in the Principal Parts, it is necessary to commit the latter to memory most thoroughly.

## ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE	PERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I teach. 2. Thou <sup>1</sup> teachest. 3. He, she, or it teaches.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We teach. 2. Ye or you teach. 3. They teach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or,</i></p> <p>Sing. 1. I am teaching. 2. Thou art teaching. 3. He, she, or it is teaching.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are teaching. 2. Ye or you are teaching. 3. They are teaching.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or,</i></p> <p>Sing. 1. I do teach. 2. Thou dost teach. 3. He, she, or it does teach.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We do teach. 2. Ye or you do teach. 3. They do teach.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I have taught. 2. Thou hast taught. 3. He, she, or it has taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We have taught. 2. Ye or you have taught. 3. They have taught.</p>
IMPERFECT TENSE	PLUPERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I was teaching. 2. Thou wast teaching. 3. He, she, or it was teaching.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were teaching. 2. Ye or you were teaching. 3. They were teaching.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I had taught. 2. Thou hadst taught. 3. He, she, or it had taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We had taught. 2. Ye or you had taught. 3. They had taught.</p>
FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE	FUTURE PERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I shall or will teach. 2. Thou wilt teach. 3. He, she, or it will teach.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall or will teach. 2. Ye or you will teach. 3. They will teach.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I shall have taught. 2. Thou wilt have taught. 3. He will have taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall have taught. 2. Ye or you will have taught. 3. They will have taught.</p>

<sup>1</sup> See observation p. 18.

## PASSIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE	PERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I am being taught. 2. Thou art being taught. 3. He, she, or it is being taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are being taught. 2. Ye or you are being taught. 3. They are being taught. <i>or,</i></p> <p>Sing. 1. I am taught. 2. Thou art taught. 3. He, she, or it is taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are taught. 2. Ye or you are taught. 3. They are taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I have been taught. 2. Thou hast been taught. 3. He, she, or it has been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We have been taught. 2. Ye or you have been taught. 3. They have been taught.</p>
IMPERFECT TENSE	AORIST TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I was being taught. 2. Thou wast being taught. 3. He, she, or it was being taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were being taught. 2. Ye or you were being taught. 3. They were being taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I was taught. 2. Thou wast taught. 3. He, she, or it was taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were taught. 2. Ye or you were taught. 3. They were taught.</p>
FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE	PLUPERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I shall be taught. 2. Thou wilt be taught. 3. He, she, or it will be taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall be taught. 2. Ye or you will be taught. 3. They will be taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I had been taught. 2. Thou hadst been taught. 3. He, she, or it had been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We had been taught. 2. Ye or you had been taught. 3. They had been taught.</p>
FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	
	<p>Sing. 1. I shall have been taught. 2. Thou wilt have been taught. 3. He, she, or it will have been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall have been taught. 2. Ye or you will have been taught. 3. They will have been taught.</p>

**PRONUNCIATION<sup>1</sup>**

Correct pronunciation of Latin, or indeed of any language, requires that each letter or combination of letters shall receive its proper sound; that each word shall be correctly divided into syllables; that each word shall have its accent correctly placed. Therefore we need to understand the matter of

- A — Sound
- B — Syllables
- C — Accent

**A. SOUND**

*The Letters of the Alphabet.*—The Latin Alphabet was much like our own; but *j* and *w* were lacking, and *k*, *y*, and *z* were not common. *I* served as both Vowel and Consonant. Like our own the alphabet was made up of (1) Vowels and (2) Consonants.

**1. Vowels**

These were **a, e, i, o, u, (y)**.

Each of these had two sounds—a long sound and a short sound, which means that sometimes each was sounded a long time in pronouncing, or was sounded for a shorter time. In most text-books for beginners, the vowels are marked with a small straight line (̄) just above the letter to show that it is to be held somewhat in pronouncing, and

---

<sup>1</sup> The correct pronunciation of Latin is a matter requiring careful attention on the part of both teacher and pupil; and though the latter will gain much from imitation, he should have as early as possible in his work the principles that govern proper pronunciation at his command. With that end in view, the following summary is added to the present edition, all former editions having left the matter entirely to the teacher.

with a little curved line (^) just over the letter (or with no mark whatever) to show that the vowel is to be sounded but a short time. ā means long-sounded *a*; ā or a means short-sounded *a*, or simply *long a* and *short a*.

In this book a vowel with no mark is to be regarded as short.

### THE VOWEL SOUNDS

ā like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	ă like first <i>a</i> in <i>ahá</i>
ē like <i>e</i> in <i>fête</i>	ĕ like <i>e</i> in <i>met</i>
ī like <i>i</i> in <i>police</i>	ĭ like <i>i</i> in <i>din</i>
ō like <i>o</i> in <i>tone</i>	ŏ like <i>o</i> in <i>got</i>
ū like <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i>	ŭ like <i>u</i> in <i>put</i>

### DIPHTHONGS

ae	oe	au	eu	ui
----	----	----	----	----

If you will pronounce (using its Latin sound) each of the two vowels in any one of the above groups in quick succession, you will see that they make practically one sound. Now that is what a diphthong is—two vowels pronounced as one sound.

#### Pronounce

ae like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i>	au like <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i>
oe like <i>oi</i> in <i>spoil</i>	eu like <i>ew</i> in <i>few</i>
ui like <i>oo-ee</i> spoken quickly	

### 2. Consonants

The Latin consonants were sounded almost as in English. The following points of difference should be carefully noted.

#### Pronounce

c (always hard) like <i>k</i> —never as in <i>cent</i> .
g (always hard) like <i>g</i> in <i>gate</i> —never as in <i>gem</i> .
i-consonant like <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> .

**qu** like *kw*.

**s** like *s* in *since*—never like *s* in *ease*.

(Avoid the *z* sound of *s* in final *es*.)

**t** always like *t* in *time*—never with the *sh* sound of *t* in *-tion* English words.

**v** like English *w*.

In doubled consonants such as *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *rr*, *tt*, there should be a sound for each of the two.

The few variations that remain may be pointed out by the teacher as they occur.

## B. SYLLABLES

Latin words were not divided into syllables in just the same way that we divide English words. For in Latin a word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and diphthongs; so that the word *nātiō*=nation, which we would pronounce with two syllables, is in Latin a three-syllable word; thus, *nā-ti-ō*.

It will be of help to know the meaning of the following names, which are applied to words according to the number of syllables they contain—

A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable*.

A word of two syllables is called a *Dissyllable*.

A word of three syllables is called a *Trisyllable*.

We also speak of words as monosyllabic, dissyllabic, and trisyllabic according as they have respectively one, two, or three syllables.

Polysyllable and polysyllabic are sometimes applied to words of three or more syllables.

Words having the same number of syllables are said to be *parisyllabic*.

Words not having the same number of syllables are said to be *imparisyllabic*.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Try to find where all these names originated.

The following rules will guide you in dividing words into syllables—

1. A single consonant between two vowels, or between a vowel and a diphthong, is put with the second; thus, *amicus* = *a-mī-cus*, *aqua* = *a-qua*.<sup>1</sup>

2. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels or diphthongs, use as many of the consonants with the second as can be pronounced with it; thus, *pūgnat* = *pūg-nat*; *carmen* = *car-men*; *templum* = *tem-plum*.

3. Doubled consonants are separated; thus, *vellum* = *vel-lum*.

#### **Length of Syllables**

Syllables are long or short according as they require a longer or shorter time in pronouncing, the difference being much the same as in the case of the vowels.

A syllable containing a long vowel, or a diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants or by *x* or *z*, is long.

Most other syllables are short.

#### **C. ACCENT**

If you will pronounce carefully, and rather slowly, any English word of more than one syllable, you will notice that some one of its syllables is dwelt on, and so made more prominent than any other; *e.g.*, English, meaning, pronounce, study, behavior. This prominence, or stress of the voice, is called Accent.

English words may have the accent on any syllable. There is hardly any rule governing the position of the

---

<sup>1</sup> *q* is always followed by *u*, and the two make practically one consonant sound. *su*, *gu*, *hu*, and *cu* may be so combined.

stress or accent. We consult the dictionary and that directs us; thus we are told to say *ín-ter-est-ing*, *in-tér-nal-ly*, *fun-da-mén-tal*, *mis-un-der-stánd*. Here are four words, each having four syllables, and in no two is the stress put on the same syllable.

In accenting Latin words, we may say that only the last three syllables of a word are to be considered; and of these, one (the very last) is never accented. For convenience, these three syllables are named as follows—

The *Última*,<sup>1</sup> or last syllable.

The *Penúlt*, or that before the Ultima.

The *Antepenúlt*, or that before the Penult.

#### **Rules of Accent**

##### **I. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES**

In words of two syllables accent the Penult.

##### **II. WORDS OF MORE THAN TWO SYLLABLES**

If the Penult is a long syllable, accent the Penult.

If the Penult is a short syllable, accent the Antepenult.

#### *CAUTIONS*

1. Never accent the last syllable of a Latin word.

Pupils often do this to emphasise the differing case and personal endings.

2. Do not mistake the hyphens used in the paradigms and exercises for syllable-division marks.

3. Do not mistake long marks (‐) for marks of accent. Accent marks are not used in this book.

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<sup>1</sup> Try to find where all these names originated.

4. Remember that much of the Latin you are to read later will have no marks of any kind; that those used in this book are for your guidance in acquiring a correct pronunciation.

### EXERCISES

Examples to illustrate these principles, and exercises for drill, should be given by the teacher to such extent as he feels the class requires.

I. Separate into syllables and pronounce the following —

vincētur	regiōne	capere	īdem
vincitis	vocābimur	rēgēs	māter
magistrum	huic	quae	manēre
causa	ūtilis	patientis	docēs
amicus	pater	mōre	equus
coepistī	sumus	iubeō	aedificāvērunt

II. To be read in class —

Brevī tempore ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit. Tum tamen nūlla erat urbs in eō locō, Rōma enim nōndum condita erat. Herculēs itinere fessus cōnstituit ibi paucōs diēs morārī, ut sē ex labōribus recreāret. Haud procul ā valle ubi bovēs pāscēbantur spēlunca erat, in quā Cācus, horribile mōnstrum, tum habitābat. Hīc speciem terribilem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī māgnitūdine corporis erat, sed quod īgnem ex ōre exspīrābat. Cācus autē dē adventū Herculis fāmam accēperat; noctū igitur vēnit, et dum Herculēs dormit, quattuor pulcherimōrum boum abripuit. Hos caudīs in spēluncam trāxit, nē Herculēs ē vestīgiīs cōgnōscere posset quō in locō cēlātī essent.

(From "Fabulae Faciles.")

## FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in *ā* belong to the First Conjugation.

*Example* — ĀMĀ-RE, *to love.*

Pres. Stem ĀMĀ-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PRESENT TENSE

The Present Tense is formed by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, āmā-.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + o *	am-ō	<i>I</i> love. Obs. 1.
2.	" " + s	amā-s	<i>Thou</i> lovest.
3.	" " + t	ama-t	<i>He</i> loves.
Plur. 1.	" " + mus	amā-mus	<i>We</i> love.
2.	" " + tis	amā-tis	<i>You</i> love.
3.	" " + nt	ama-nt	<i>They</i> love.

\* [In the First Person Singular, by adding *o* to *ama-* we get *ama-o*, but this is contracted to *amō*; hence the *a* at the end of the Stem is not seen. A vowel which results from contraction is long.]

*Obs. 1.* — Note shortening of final vowel of Present Stem, and where.

*Obs. 2.* — Remember that the Present Tense has three forms in English—

Amō = <i>I</i> love,	or	<i>I</i> am loving,	or	<i>I</i> do love,
Amās = <i>Thou</i> lovest,	"	<i>Thou</i> art loving,	"	<i>Thou</i> dost love,
Amat = <i>He</i> loves,	"	<i>He</i> is loving,	"	<i>He</i> does love, etc.

*Obs. 3.* — No separate Latin word is required for 'I,' 'thou,' 'he,' etc.; thus, *amat, he loves*. Here 'he,' which is the Subject of the sentence, is said to be contained in the Verb, and 'amat' is a complete sentence in one word.

## VOCABULARY

*A*-Verbs conjugated like *amō*

Cantō, <i>I sing,</i>	<i>Present Stem, cantā-</i> .
Pūgnō, <i>I fight,</i>	" pūgnā-.
Saltō, <i>I dance,</i>	" saltā-.
Vocō, <i>I call,</i>	" vocā-.
Nōn = <i>not.</i>	

## EXERCISE I

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Canta-t.           | 11. Nōn salt-ō.          |
| 2. Pūgnā-s.           | 12. Nōn vocā-s.          |
| 3. Saltā-mus.         | 13. Cantā-s.             |
| 4. Voca-nt.           | 14. Pūgnā-tis.           |
| 5. Cantā-tis.         | 15. Nōn voca-t.          |
| 6. Pūgna-t.           | 16. Cantā-mus.           |
| 7. Saltā-tis.         | 17. Nōn pūgna-nt.        |
| 8. Vocā-mus.          | 18. Nōn voc-ō.           |
| 9. Canta-nt.          | 19. Nōn vocā-tis.        |
| 10. Pūgnā-mus.        | 20. Salta-nt.            |
|                       |                          |
| 1. They sing.         | 11. He does not dance.   |
| 2. We fight.          | 12. I am calling.        |
| 3. You dance.         | 13. You are not singing. |
| 4. He calls.          | 14. They fight.          |
| 5. Thou singest.      | 15. Thou dost call.      |
| 6. I do not fight.    | 16. He is fighting.      |
| 7. He is dancing.     | 17. Thou dancest.        |
| 8. They are calling.  | 18. We do not call.      |
| 9. We do not sing.    | 19. They dance.          |
| 10. You are fighting. | 20. He does not fight.   |

FIRST CONJUGATION: A-VERBS — *continued*

ĀMĀ-RE, *to love.*      Pres. Stem ĀMĀ-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## IMPERFECT AND FUTURE SIMPLE TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Present, by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, āmā-.

IMPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + bam	amā-bam	<i>I was loving.</i>
	" " + bas	amā-bās	<i>Thou wast loving.</i>
	" " + bat	amā-bat	<i>He was loving.</i>
Plur. 1.	" " + bamus	amā-bāmus	<i>We were loving.</i>
	" " + batis	amā-bātis	<i>You were loving.</i>
	" " + bant	amā-bant	<i>They were loving.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + bo *	amā-bō *	<i>I shall (or will) love.</i>
	" " + bis	amā-bis	<i>Thou wilt love.</i>
	" " + bit	amā-bit	<i>He will love.</i>
Plur. 1.	" " + bimus	amā-bimus	<i>We shall (or will) love.</i>
	" " + bitis	amā-bitis	<i>You will love.</i>
	" " + bunt	amā-bunt	<i>They will love.</i>

\* What two vowels are contracted to form the ō?

*Obs.* — In addressing one person ‘you’ is now more commonly used than ‘thou,’ therefore both the Second Person Singular and the Second Person Plural may be translated ‘you’; thus, amās, *you love*, and amātis, *you love*, but ‘amās’ is addressed to one person, ‘amātis’ to more than one.

## VOCABULARY

Laudō, *I praise.**Present Stem, laudā-*Rogō, *I ask.*

“ rogā-

## EXERCISE II

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Saltā-bat.   | 11. Saltā-bam.  |
| 2. Vocā-mus.    | 12. Vocā-bāmus. |
| 3. Pūgnā-bit.   | 13. Rogā-bitis. |
| 4. Rogā-bis.    | 14. Salta-t.    |
| 5. Laudā-s.     | 15. Vocā-s.     |
| 6. Cantā-bitis. | 16. Lauda-nt.   |
| 7. Vocā-bant.   | 17. Laudā-bat.  |
| 8. Pūgnā-bunt.  | 18. Pūgnā-bant. |
| 9. Vocā-bās.    | 19. Canta-nt.   |
| 10. Pūgnā-tis.  | 20. Vocā-bis.   |

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. We shall fight.     | 11. They were asking.          |
| 2. He was calling.     | 12. You (sing.) will praise.   |
| 3. They will praise.   | 13. He was not calling.        |
| 4. Thou dost fight.    | 14. He is praising.            |
| 5. I shall ask.        | 15. You (sing.) were fighting. |
| 6. They were dancing.  | 16. We do not dance.           |
| 7. We are calling.     | 17. You (pl.) were calling.    |
| 8. He calls.           | 18. We were praising.          |
| 9. They will call.     | 19. You (pl.) will sing.       |
| 10. He does not fight. | 20. He is dancing.             |

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS—*continued*AMĀ-RE, *to love*

## ACTIVE VOICE

## THE PERFECT AND AORIST TENSE

This Tense is formed by adding the Personal Endings<sup>1</sup> to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

*Present Stem*, amā-,  
“ pūgnā-,  
“ laudā-,

*Perfect Stem*, amāv-.  
“ pūgnāv-.  
“ laudāv-.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	amāv-i	I have loved.	I loved. <sup>2</sup>
	“ + isti	amāv-istī	Thou hast loved.	Thou lovedst.
	“ + it	amāv-it	He has loved.	He loved.
Plur. 1.	“ + imus	amāv-imus	We have loved.	We loved.
	“ + istis	amāv-istis	You have loved.	You loved.
	“ + ērunt or + ēre	amāv-ērunt or amāv-ēre	They have loved. They loved.	

Remember there is only one form in Latin for both Perfect and Aorist; thus, 'amāvī' means both *I have loved* and *I loved or did love*.

<sup>1</sup> These Pers. Ends. are peculiar to this Tense, i. e. are not used elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *I did love*, etc.

**EXERCISE III**

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rogāv-it.     | 13. Nōn laudā-mus. |
| 2. Saltā-bat.    | 14. Saltāv-istis.  |
| 3. Pūgnāv-imus.  | 15. Cantāv-ērunt.  |
| 4. Nōn roga-nt.  | 16. Nōn laudāv-ī.  |
| 5. Voca-bit.     | 17. Voca-t.        |
| 6. Salta-t.      | 18. Vocāv-it.      |
| 7. Laudāv-ērunt. | 19. Nōn salta-t.   |
| 8. Vocāv-istī.   | 20. Cantāv-istī.   |
| 9. Pūgnā-bimus.  | 21. Rogā-bātis.    |
| 10. Laudāv-it.   | 22. Laudāv-imus.   |
| 11. Voca-bat.    | 23. Saltā-bitis.   |
| 12. Saltā-bit.   | 24. Pūgnāv-istis.  |

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. We have praised.          | 13. They do not praise.   |
| 2. They danced.              | 14. Thou hast not called. |
| 3. He did not fight.         | 15. We are dancing.       |
| 4. You (sing.) were calling. | 16. I was calling.        |
| 5. He sings.                 | 17. They are dancing.     |
| 6. He will dance.            | 18. We will ask.          |
| 7. They have asked.          | 19. He has praised.       |
| 8. We did not praise.        | 20. You have asked.       |
| 9. You will ask.             | 21. You will call.        |
| 10. They fought.             | 22. We have fought.       |
| 11. They did not dance.      | 23. You are calling.      |
| 12. We were calling.         | 24. I did not praise.     |

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS—*continued*

## ACTIVE VOICE

## THE PLUPERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Perfect and Aorist, by adding Personal Endings to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

## PLUPERFECT

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + <b>eram</b>	amāv- <b>eram</b>	<i>I had loved.</i>
	" + <b>eras</b>	amāv- <b>erās</b>	<i>Thou hadst loved.</i>
	" + <b>erat</b>	amāv- <b>erat</b>	<i>He had loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	" + <b>eramus</b>	amāv- <b>erāmus</b>	<i>We had loved.</i>
	" + <b>eratis</b>	amāv- <b>erātis</b>	<i>You had loved.</i>
	" + <b>erant</b>	amāv- <b>erant</b>	<i>They had loved.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing 1.	Pf. Stem + <b>ero</b>	amāv- <b>erō</b>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
2.	" + <b>eris</b>	amāv- <b>eris</b>	<i>Thou wilt have loved.</i>
3.	" + <b>erit</b>	amāv- <b>erit</b>	<i>He will have loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	" + <b>erimus</b>	amāv- <b>erimus</b>	<i>We shall have loved.</i>
	" + <b>eritis</b>	amāv- <b>eritis</b>	<i>You will have loved.</i>
	" + <b>erint</b>	amāv- <b>erint</b>	<i>They will have loved.</i>

In the sentence *amat = he loves*, the Subject is contained in the Verb, but the Subject may also be a separate word; thus, *Puella amat, the girl loves.*

*Obs.*—The Verb must agree in Person with its Subject; thus, *puella*, the Subject, is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb *amat* is also of the Third Person. See Rule p. 24.

## VOCABULARY

<i>Volō, I fly,</i>	<i>Present Stem, volā-.</i>	<i>Hasta, a spear.</i>
<i>Vulnerō, I wound,</i>	" vulnerā-.	<i>Puella, a girl.</i>
		<i>Rēgīna, a queen.</i>

## EXERCISE IV

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Vocāv-erat.</i>        | 11. <i>Nōn saltā-bimus.</i>    |
| 2. <i>Pūgnāv-erit.</i>       | 12. <i>Rogāv-erātis.</i>       |
| 3. <i>Hasta volā-bat.</i>    | 13. <i>Puella saltāv-erat.</i> |
| 4. <i>Pūgnā-bit.</i>         | 14. <i>Vulnerāv-ērunt.</i>     |
| 5. <i>Vocāv-erimus.</i>      | 15. <i>Vulnerā-bunt.</i>       |
| 6. <i>Vulnerā-mus.</i>       | 16. <i>Laudāv-erit.</i>        |
| 7. <i>Rogāv-eris.</i>        | 17. <i>Vulnerā-tis.</i>        |
| 8. <i>Saltāv-erās.</i>       | 18. <i>Cantāv-erant.</i>       |
| 9. <i>Puella lauda-t.</i>    | 19. <i>Vocāv-erint.</i>        |
| 10. <i>Vocāv-ērunt.</i>      | 20. <i>Pūgnāv-ērunt.</i>       |
| <br>                         | <br>                           |
| 1. They had called.          | 11. They did not fight.        |
| 2. He will have asked.       | 12. You (sing.) had praised.   |
| 3. We have fought.           | 13. The queen will ask.        |
| 4. Ye were dancing.          | 14. We shall have fought.      |
| 5. The girl will praise.     | 15. He had sung.               |
| 6. We sang.                  | 16. The spear will wound.      |
| 7. They will have sung.      | 17. They do not fight.         |
| 8. You (pl.) did not praise. | 18. We were calling.           |
| 9. The spear flies.          | 19. The girl had danced.       |
| 10. We had wounded.          | 20. Thou wilt have fought.     |

## NOUNS

## FIRST DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ae* belong to the First Declension. The Nominative ends in *ā*.

The Cases are formed as follows —

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Mēns- <b>a</b>	<i>a table (f.)</i>	Mēns- <b>ae</b>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mēns- <b>ae</b>	<i>of a table.</i>	Mēns- <b>ārum</b>	<i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mēns- <b>ae</b>	<i>to or for a table.</i>	Mēns- <b>īs</b>	<i>to or for tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mēns- <b>am</b>	<i>a table.</i>	Mēns- <b>ās</b>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Mēns- <b>a</b>	<i>O table.</i>	Mēns- <b>ae</b>	<i>O tables.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mēns- <b>ā</b>	<i>by, with, or from a table.</i>	Mēns- <b>īs</b>	<i>by, with, or from tables.</i>

Most Nouns of the First Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

**RULE — The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case.**

Observe that if the Subject is Singular, the Verb must be Singular  
 “ “ “ “ “ Plural, “ “ “ “ “ Plural.

Thus, in the sentence *The girls love*, the Subject, *girls*, is Plural, therefore the Verb must also be Plural, and the Latin will be ‘*Puellae amant*.’ Thus we derive (see bottom p. 22) :

**RULE — The Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.**

Remember that every sentence having a noun for its subject will have its verb in the 3d Person.

## VOCABULARY

Decline —

Epistola, -ae, f., *a letter.*Sagitta, -ae, f., *an arrow.*

## EXERCISE V

Point out the Subject and Predicate in each Sentence.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hastae vulnera-nt.        | 11. Epistola laudā-bit.       |
| 2. Rēgīna laudā-bat.         | 12. Cantāv-erāmus.            |
| 3. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus.        | 13. Laudāv-istis.             |
| 4. Puellae saltā-bunt.       | 14. Nōn pūgnā-bātis.          |
| 5. Vocāv-ērunt.              | 15. Rēgīnae salta-nt.         |
| 6. Rēgīna cantāv-erit.       | 16. Puella vocāv-erit.        |
| 7. Puellae vocā-bant.        | 17. Puellae vocāv-erant.      |
| 8. Nōn amā-tis.              | 18. Hastae vulnerā-bunt.      |
| 9. Rēgīnae laudāv-erant.     | 19. Nōn saltāv-istī.          |
| 10. Sagittae vulnerāv-ērunt. | 20. Vocāv-erint.              |
| <br>                         | <br>                          |
| 1. The girls do not call.    | 11. The arrows were flying.   |
| 2. The queen will fight.     | 12. The queen had praised.    |
| 3. The spears wounded.       | 13. We shall have sung.       |
| 4. You did not dance.        | 14. Ye were asking.           |
| 5. I had not fought.         | 15. The queen does not dance. |
| 6. The queens praised.       | 16. They had fought.          |
| 7. The girls were dancing.   | 17. We do not praise.         |
| 8. The spears will fly.      | 18. The girl has not sung.    |
| 9. We had sung.              | 19. They have asked.          |
| 10. Thou didst fight.        | 20. We are not praising.      |

## SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in ē belong to the Second Conjugation.

*Example* — MONĒ-RE, *to advise.*

*Present Stem*, mōnē-,                   *Perfect Stem*, mōnū-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM MŌNĒ-

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + o	mone-ō, p. 16, Obs. 1.	I advise, p. 16, Obs. 1.
2.	" " + s	monē-s	Thou advisest.
3.	" " + t	monē-t	He advises.
Plur. 1.	" " + mus	monē-mus	We advise.
2.	" " + tis	monē-tis	You advise.
3.	" " + nt	monē-nt	They advise.

IMPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bam	monē-bam	I was advising.
2.	" " + bas	monē-bās	Thou wast advising.
3.	" " + bat	monē-bat	He was advising.
Plur. 1.	" " + bamus	monē-bāmus	We were advising.
2.	" " + batis	monē-bātis	You were advising.
3.	" " + bant	monē-bant	They were advising.

FUTURE SIMPLE			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bo	monē-bō	I shall (or will)
2.	" " + bis	monē-bis	Thou wilt
3.	" " + bit	monē-bit	He will
Plur. 1.	" " + bimus	monē-bimus	We shall (or will)
2.	" " + bitis	monē-bitis	You will
3.	" " + bunt	monē-bunt	They will

RULE — The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case. See page 3.

Thus —	Subject	Transitive Verb	Object
	The queen	loves	the girl.
	Rēgina (Nom.)	amat	puellam (Accus.)

## VOCABULARY

Verbs of Second Conjugation like *moneō*

<i>Doceō, I teach,</i>	<i>Present Stem, docē-</i>
<i>Teneō, I hold,</i>	" tenē-
<i>Timeō, I fear,</i>	" timē-.

## EXERCISE VI

Point out the Subject and Object (where there is one).

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Docē-mus puellam. <sup>1</sup> | 11. Nōn pūgnāv-istī.           |
| 2. Tenē-bant hastās.              | 12. Voca-t rēgīnam.            |
| 3. Tene-t hastam.                 | 13. Hasta volāv-erit.          |
| 4. Timē-bunt rēgīnam.             | 14. Laudā-mus puellam.         |
| 5. Puellae nōn time-nt.           | 15. Tenē-bātis hastās.         |
| 6. Rēgīna saltāv-erat.            | 16. Nōn docē-bitis.            |
| 7. Tenē-bam epistolam.            | 17. Tene-t epistolam.          |
| 8. Hastae vulnera-nt.             | 18. Timē-bat hastam.           |
| 9. Nōn timē-bō hastās.            | 19. Rēgīnae time-nt.           |
| 10. Docē-tis puellās.             | 20. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus.         |
| <br>                              | <br>                           |
| 1. We fear the queen.             | 11. They were holding letters. |
| 2. Ye teach the girls.            | 12. You will fear the spear.   |
| 3. The girl will fear.            | 13. Thou didst not call.       |
| 4. They hold a spear.             | 14. Spears had wounded.        |
| 5. Ye were not teaching.          | 15. They will teach girls.     |
| 6. Thou dost fear.                | 16. The girls were fearing.    |
| 7. We had not danced.             | 17. You will not have fought.  |
| 8. He praised the letter.         | 18. Thou teachest the queen.   |
| 9. I will teach the girl.         | 19. They fear the spears.      |
| 10. He is not fighting.           | 20. He called the girl.        |

<sup>1</sup> The correct Latin order is not alluded to till a later exercise; it can, of course, be insisted on from the first in the English-Latin exercise. Until the correct order is used in the Exercises, require the pupil to rearrange each sentence that contains an object.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS—*continued*MONE-RE, *to advise**Present Stem*, monē-,      *Perfect Stem*, monu-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM MONU-

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the Second Conjugation is found by changing the last letter of the Present Stem from ē into u. Thus—

<i>Present Stem</i> , monē-,	<i>Perfect Stem</i> , monu-
“ “ docē-,	“ “ docu-

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

## PERFECT AND AORIST

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	monu-ī	<i>I have</i>	<i>I advised.</i>
	“ + isti	monu-isti	<i>Thou hast</i>	<i>Thou advisedst.</i>
	“ + it	monu-it	<i>He has</i>	<i>He advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + imus	monu-imus	<i>We have</i>	<i>We advised.</i>
	“ + istis	monu-istis	<i>You have</i>	<i>You advised.</i>
	“ + ērunt or + ēre	monu-ērunt or monu-ēre	<i>They have</i>	<i>They advised.</i>

## PLUPERFECT

Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + eram	monu-eram	<i>I had advised.</i>
2.	“ + eras	monu-erās	<i>Thou hadst advised.</i>
3.	“ + erat	monu-erat	<i>He had advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + eramus	monu-erāmus	<i>We had advised.</i>
	“ + eratis	monu-erātis	<i>You had advised.</i>
	“ + erant	monu-erant	<i>They had advised.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + ero	monu-erō	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
2.	“ + eris	monu-eris	<i>Thou wilt have advised.</i>
3.	“ + erit	monu-erit	<i>He will have advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + erimus	monu-erimus	<i>We shall have advised.</i>
	“ + eritis	monu-eritis	<i>You will have advised.</i>
	“ + erint	monu-erint	<i>They will have advised.</i>

## VOCABULARY

Aqua, -ae, f., *water.*Ira, -ae, f., *anger.*

## EXERCISE VII

Point out the Subject and Object.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Tenu-ī hastam.                | 11. Nōn time-ō īram.             |
| 2. Docu-erās puellās.            | 12. Docu-istī puellam.           |
| 3. Rēgīna timu-erit.             | 13. Rēgīna monu-erit.            |
| 4. Tenu-imus sagittās.           | 14. Sagittae volā-bunt.          |
| 5. Timu-erātis aquam.            | 15. Tenē-tis sagittās.           |
| 6. Laudā-bitis epistolās.        | 16. Nōn monu-istis.              |
| 7. Puellae saltāv-ērunt.         | 17. Timu-erant hastās.           |
| 8. Rēgīna time-t hastam.         | 18. Docu-eris rēgīnam.           |
| 9. Laudāv-erant puellam.         | 19. Puellae cantā-bant.          |
| 10. Puellae timu-ērunt.          | 20. Timu-erint rēgīnam.          |
| <br>                             | <br>                             |
| 1. We held spears.               | 12. You are not praising.        |
| 2. You do not fear anger.        | 13. They fear the water.         |
| 3. The girl had not taught.      | 14. The girls had not fought.    |
| 4. Thou didst teach the girl.    | 15. I did not praise the girl.   |
| 5. We praised the letter.        | 16. The queen has not feared.    |
| 6. I did not fear the arrow.     | 17. The arrow has wounded.       |
| 7. We do not praise the girl.    | 18. The spears did not wound.    |
| 8. We shall not fight.           | 19. Thou hadst taught the queen. |
| 9. He was teaching the girl.     | 20. Thou art holding a letter.   |
| 10. They had held the arrows.    |                                  |
| 11. The queen will have advised. |                                  |

## NOUNS

## SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ī* belong to the Second Declension.

The Nominative ends in *ūs* or *ēr*, if the Noun is Masculine or Feminine. Feminine nouns in this Declension are rather few.

The Nominative ends in *ūm*, if the Noun is Neuter.

## MASCULINE

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Dōmīn-us	<i>a lord (m.).</i>	Domin-ī	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Domin-ī	<i>of a lord.</i>	Domin-ōrum	<i>of lords.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Domin-ō	<i>to or for a lord.</i>	Domin-īs	<i>to or for lords.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Domin-um	<i>a lord.</i>	Domin-ōs	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Domin-e	<i>O lord.</i>	Domin-ī	<i>O lords.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Domin-ō	<i>by, with, or from a lord.<sup>1</sup></i>	Domin-īs	<i>by, with, or from lords.<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Māgistr-	<i>a master (m.).</i>	Magistr-ī	<i>masters.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Magistr-ī	<i>of a master.</i>	Magistr-ōrum	<i>of masters.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Magistr-ō	<i>to or for a master.</i>	Magistr-īs	<i>to or for masters.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Magistr-um	<i>a master.</i>	Magistr-ōs	<i>masters.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Magister	<i>O master.</i>	Magistr-ī	<i>O masters.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Magistr-ō	<i>by, with, or from a master.<sup>1</sup></i>	Magistr-īs	<i>by, with, or from masters.<sup>1</sup></i>

The Case-endings of *dominus* and *magister* are exactly alike except in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

Observe that in declining *magister* the *e* is dropped in all Cases except Nominative and Vocative Singular.

<sup>1</sup> A Preposition is required to give this meaning to the Ablative of *dominus* and *magister*, or of any word which is the name of a person.

## VOCABULARY

<i>Like Dominus.</i>	<i>Like Magister.</i>
Serv-us, -ī, m., <i>a slave.</i>	Liber, librī, m., <i>a book.</i>
Amīc-us, -ī, m., <i>a friend.</i>	

## EXERCISE VIII

Point out the Subject and Object.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Magister lauda-t servum.  | 11. Servī time-nt dominum.    |
| 2. Puellae tenē-bant librōs. | 12. Rēgīna lauda-t librum.    |
| 3. Rēgīna amāv-it amīcum.    | 13. Hasta vulnerā-bit servum. |
| 4. Nōn timu-ērun tdominum.   | 14. Puella timu-it aquam.     |
| 5. Amīcī vocā-bunt servōs.   | 15. Nōn tenē-bimus hastās.    |
| 6. Servī nōn pūgnāv-erant.   | 16. Magister doce-t puellās.  |
| 7. Rēgīna tenu-erit hastam.  | 17. Amā-bātis magistrōs.      |
| 8. Laudā-bāmus amīcōs.       | 18. Servī tenē-bunt sagittās. |
| 9. Hastae vulnerāv-ērunt.    | 19. Vulnerāv-istī rēgīnam.    |
| 10. Docu-erimus puellās.     | 20. Nōn laudāv-istis librōs.  |

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The slaves feared the queen.     | 11. The spear wounded the girl.  |
| 2. The friend will hold the spears. | 12. You were holding the book.   |
| 3. The girl fears the slaves.       | 13. The girls have not sung.     |
| 4. I did not praise the girl.       | 14. Thou hast called the         |
| 5. The master had taught.           | slaves.                          |
| 6. We will praise the book.         | 15. The queen loves the          |
| 7. You (sing.) do not fear water.   | friends.                         |
| 8. I had called a slave.            | 16. We fear the master.          |
| 9. The girls love the queen.        | 17. You had held the spear.      |
| 10. They will not have fought.      | 18. We did not call the girl.    |
|                                     | 19. We were teaching the slaves. |
|                                     | 20. They praised the letters.    |

SECOND DECLENSION—*continued*

## MASCULINE

A few words ending in *er* do not drop the *e* in declension, as *magister* does.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	Puer	<i>a boy (m.).</i>	Puer-ī	<i>boys.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Puer-ī	<i>of a boy.</i>	Puer-ōrum	<i>of boys.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Puer-ō	<i>to or for a boy.</i>	Puer-īs	<i>to or for boys.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Puer-um	<i>a boy.</i>	Puer-ōs	<i>boys.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	Puer	<i>O boy.</i>	Puer-ī	<i>O boys.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Puer-ō	<i>by, with, or from a boy.<sup>1</sup></i>	Puer-īs	<i>by, with, or from boys.<sup>1</sup></i>	

## NEUTER

The Nominative Singular of Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension ends in *um*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	Bell-um	<i>war (n.).</i>	Bell-a	<i>wars.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Bell-ī	<i>of war.</i>	Bell-ōrum	<i>of wars.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Bell-ō	<i>to or for war.</i>	Bell-īs	<i>to or for wars.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Bell-um	<i>war.</i>	Bell-a	<i>wars.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	Bell-um	<i>O war.</i>	Bell-a	<i>O wars.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Bell-ō	<i>by, with, or from war.</i>	Bell-īs	<i>by, with, or from wars.</i>	

In all the Declensions the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of Neuter Nouns are alike, and the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural end in *ā*.

<sup>1</sup> A Preposition is required. See p. 30.

## VOCABULARY

Dōn-um, -ī, n., *a gift.*Terre-ō, *I frighten.*Tēl-um, -ī, n., *a dart.*Present Stem, *terrē-*.

## EXERCISE IX

[*N. B.*— In Latin the Object is generally placed before its Verb.]

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tēla nōn terre-nt.      | 11. Puerī tēla tenē-bunt.    |
| 2. Puer dōna lauda-t.      | 12. Hastās nōn timu-imus.    |
| 3. Vocā-bās puerōs.        | 13. Rēgīnae vocāv-erant.     |
| 4. Tenē-binus tēla.        | 14. Amāv-imus rēgīnam.       |
| 5. Puella librum tenu-it.  | 15. Puer servōs vocā-bat.    |
| 6. Laudāv-istis amīcōs.    | 16. Magister puerōs docu-it. |
| 7. Hasta servum vulnera-t. | 17. Sagittae vulnerā-bunt.   |
| 8. Rēgīna nōn saltāv-erit. | 18. Dominus servum lauda-t.  |
| 9. Puellae aquam time-nt.  | 19. Tenu-erātis epistolās.   |
| 10. Servī puerum amā-bant. | 20. Puellae saltāv-ērunt.    |

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The boys loved books.      | 11. You (s.) will have sung.    |
| 2. We did not fear war.       | 12. The girl held letters.      |
| 3. The queen was calling.     | 13. Masters will teach boys.    |
| 4. Ye have taught boys.       | 14. Slaves fear darts.          |
| 5. I will praise the gifts.   | 15. We had called the girl.     |
| 6. The slaves feared water.   | 16. They praised the gifts.     |
| 7. Boys will hold arrows.     | 17. The queen will not fight.   |
| 8. The darts wound the boys.  | 18. You (pl.) were not singing. |
| 9. The girls are not dancing. | 19. They frightened the girl.   |
| 10. We do not fear boys.      | 20. The slaves had fought.      |

## THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in a Consonant<sup>1</sup> belong to the Third Conjugation.

*Example — RĒG-ĒRE, to rule*

*Present Stem, rēg-,*

*Perfect Stem, rēx-.*

## ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM *REG-*

PRESENT				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + o	reg-ō	I rule.	
2.	" " + is	reg-is	Thou rulest.	
3.	" " + it	reg-it	He rules.	
Plur. 1.	" " + imus	reg-imus	We rule.	
2.	" " + itis	reg-itis	You rule.	
3.	" " + unt	reg-unt	They rule.	
IMPERFECT				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + ēbam	reg-ēbam	I was ruling.	
2.	" " + ēbas	reg-ēbās	Thou wast ruling.	
3.	" " + ēbat	reg-ēbat	He was ruling.	
Plur. 1.	" " + ēbamus	reg-ēbāmus	We were ruling.	
2.	" " + ēbatis	reg-ēbātis	You were ruling.	
3.	" " + ēbant	reg-ēbant	They were ruling.	
FUTURE SIMPLE				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + am	reg-am	I shall (or will)	
2.	" " + es	reg-ēs	Thou wilt	
3.	" " + et	reg-et	He will	
Plur. 1.	" " + emus	reg-ēmus	We shall (or will)	
2.	" " + etis	reg-ētis	You will	
3.	" " + ent	reg-ēnt	They will	

The Engl.-Lat. sentences of the following Exercises may be analyzed according to the method described on page 3. When the Subject is contained in the Verb, S. should be placed over the termination, thus —

V. I. S. S. V. I.

Saltā-mus = We dance.

<sup>1</sup> Or in u.

## VOCABULARY

## Verbs of Third Conjugation

Dūc-ō, <i>I lead,</i>	<i>Present Stem, dūc-</i>	<i>Perfect Stem, dūx-.</i>
Mitt-ō, <i>I send,</i>	" mitt-	" mīs-.
Scrib-ō, <i>I write,</i>	" scrib-	" scrips-

## EXERCISE X

s.	v. t.	o.	v. t.	s.	o.
1. Puer scrib-ēbat librum.	11. Dūc-ēbat puellās.				
2. Mitt-ent servōs.	12. Servus puerum dūc-et.				
3. Puer aquam time-t.	13. Amīcī dōna mitt-unt.				
4. Puerum nōn mitt-unt.	14. Laudāv-erāmus librōs.				
5. Librōs scrib-ēbat.	15. Dūc-ēbātis puellās.				
6. Epistolam scrib-ētis.	16. Vulnerāv-istī magistrum				
7. Docu-ērunt puerōs.	17. Rēgīnās docu-erāmus.				
8. Puer dōna mitt-et.	18. Timu-ērunt sagittās.				
9. Puella librum scrib-it.	19. Servī tēla mitt-ent.				
10. Nōn mitt-itis servum.	20. Puerī servōs voca-nt.				

Analyse the following Sentences —

1. We will send a slave.
2. The queen writes books.
3. You (s.) were leading a boy.
4. Friends will send gifts.
5. We write letters.
6. The boys were writing.
7. The girls loved books.
8. We had taught boys.
9. You (pl.) send arrows.
10. They had called a slave.
11. The girls will dance.
12. The queen held a spear.
13. They will send letters.
14. We are leading boys.
15. We will write books.
16. The master taught girls.
17. We will praise the queen.
18. You (pl.) had held letters.
19. The girl will send gifts.
20. Friends write letters.

## CONSONANT VERBS

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS—*continued*REG-ERE, *to rule**Present Stem, rēg-, Perfect Stem, rēx-.*

## ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM *RĒX-*

The Perf. Stem of Verbs of the Third Conjugation cannot be found from the Pres. Stem; it must be looked up.

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First and Second Conjugations.]

## PERFECT AND AORIST

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	rēx-ī	I have	I ruled. Thou didst rule. He ruled. We ruled. They ruled.
	" " + isti	rēx-istī	Thou hast	
	" " + it	rēx-it	He has	
Plur. 1.	" " + imus	rēx-imus	We have	We ruled. You ruled. They ruled.
	" " + istis	rēx-istis	You have	
	" " + ērunt or + ēre	rēx-ērunt or rēx-ēre	They have	

## PLUPERFECT

Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + eram	rēx-erām	I had ruled.
2.	" " + eras	rēx-erās	Thou hadst ruled.
3.	" " + erat	rēx-erāt	He had ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + eramus	rēx-erāmūs	We had ruled.
2.	" " + eratis	rēx-erātīs	You had ruled.
3.	" " + erant	rēx-erānt	They had ruled.

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + ero	rēx-erō	I shall have ruled.
2.	" " + eris	rēx-erīs	Thou wilt have ruled.
3.	" " + erit	rēx-erīt	He will have ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + erimus	rēx-erīmūs	We shall have ruled.
2.	" " + eritis	rēx-erītīs	You will have ruled.
3.	" " + erint	rēx-erīnt	They will have ruled.

*Obs.* — When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' the Verb must be Plural; thus, *Puer et puella canta-nt*, *the boy and the girl sing*. When the Object consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' both must be in the Accus.; thus, *Amō puerum et puellam*, *I love the boy and the girl*.

## VOCABULARY

Fili-us, -ī, m., *a son.*Nūnti-us, ī, m., *a messenger.*Iūlia, -ae, f., *Julia.*Et, *and.*

## EXERCISE XI

S.

O.

V. T.

1. Rēgīna nūntiōs nōn mīs-erat.
2. Puerī epistolās scrips-ērunt.
3. Servus puerum et puellam dūx-erit.
4. Puer et puella dōnum mīs-erant.
5. Librōs et epistolās scrips-erāmus.
6. Magister filium et puellam docu-it.
7. Rēgīna et Iūlia dōna mitt-ent.
8. Hastam et sagittās tenē-bāmus.
9. Puer et servus aquam time-nt.
10. Tēla et sagittam timu-istis.
11. Servōs et nūntiōs vocāv-erātis.
12. Rēgīna et Iūlia epistolās scrib-ent.

1. The boys and the girls wrote letters.
2. We had sent a slave and a messenger.
3. The queen will have sent arrows and spears.
4. The slaves had led the boy and the girl.
5. We have written letters and books.
6. You will send slaves and messengers.
7. The girl and the boy were calling the queen.
8. The spears wounded the queen and the slave.
9. You had sent books and gifts.
10. Julia and the girls will have sung.
11. The boys are holding darts and arrows.
12. We fear the master and the queen.

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words which qualify Nouns, and as Nouns are of various Genders, Adjectives are declined in different forms according to the Gender.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are those which have one form for the Masculine Gender, another for the Feminine, and a third for the Neuter. Thus —

The Masculine is declined like a Masculine Noun of the Second Declension.

The Feminine is declined like a Feminine Noun of the First Declension.  
The Neuter is declined like a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension.

BÖNUS = *good*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Bon-us	bon-ă	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ă
Gen.	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī	Bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
Dat.	Bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
Acc.	Bon-um	bon-am	bon-um	Bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-ă
Voc.	Bon-e	bon-ă	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ă
Abl.	Bon-ō	bon-ă	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs

*Bonus* is declined in the Masculine like *dominus*, in the Feminine like *mēnsa*, and in the Neuter like *bellum*.

RULE — An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case; thus, Rēgīna bona, a good queen. Rēgīna is Feminine Nominative Singular, therefore *bona* must also be Feminine Nominative Singular to agree with *rēgīna*.

## VOCABULARY

<i>Māgn-us, -a, -um, great.</i>	<i>Me-us, -a, -um, my, mine.</i>
<i>Long-us, -a, -um, long.</i>	<i>Tu-us, -a, -um, your (thy, thine).</i>
<i>Parv-us, -a, -um, small, little.</i>	<i>Mult-us, -a, -um, much, many.</i>

## EXERCISE XII

[*N. B.* — In Latin the Adjective generally stands after the Noun which it qualifies. In translating from Latin, place the Adjective before the Noun, and be careful to use good English always.]

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Servī meī scrīb-ent.</i>                            | 7. <i>Librōs longōs scrīb-is.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Hasta longa terrē-bat.</i>                          | 8. <i>Puellam parvam time-t.</i>   |
| 3. <i>Rēgīna bona lauda-t.</i>                            | 9. <i>Librum parvum tenē-tis.</i>  |
| 4. <i>Fīlius parvus mīs-erat.</i>                         | 10. <i>Dōna māgna mitt-ēs.</i>     |
| 5. <i>Hastās longās time-ō.</i>                           | 11. <i>Sagittās tuās timē-mus.</i> |
| 6. <i>Puerōs meōs laudāv-it.</i>                          | 12. <i>Servum tuum vocāv-istī.</i> |
| 13. <i>Fīlius tuus servum meum docē-bat.</i>              |                                    |
| 14. <i>Rēgīna māgna librōs tuōs laudāv-it.</i>            |                                    |
| 15. <i>Nūntius epistolās meās tenu-it.</i>                |                                    |
| 16. <i>Dōna multa et epistolās longās mīs-imus.</i>       |                                    |
| 17. <i>Amīcī tuī fīlium meum docu-erant.</i>              |                                    |
| 18. <i>Librōs māgnōs et epistolās longās scrips-istī.</i> |                                    |

1. Your son has written a long letter.
2. My slaves had led the little girls.
3. We shall have sent great books.
4. You were holding arrows and long spears.
5. The queen praised my gifts and your letters.
6. The little girls do not fear the water.
7. We have sent many slaves and messengers.
8. The good queen will praise the little boys.
9. The long spear has not wounded my slave.
10. Your books will teach the boys and girls.
11. The master was teaching many boys.
12. We have written a great book and many letters.

ADJECTIVES — *continued*

Besides Adjectives in *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, there are others of Three Terminations in *-er*, *-a*, *-um*.

NIGER = *black*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Gen.	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
Dat.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
Acc.	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
Voc.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Abl.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs

TENER = *tender*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Gen.	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
Dat.	Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
Acc.	Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
Voc.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Abl.	Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs

*Niger* is declined in the Masculine like *magister*, and drops the *e*.

*Tener*      “      “      “      *puer*, and keeps the *e*.

Both are declined in the Feminine like *mēnsa*, and in the Neuter like *bellum*.

*N.B.* — *Tuus* = *your*, when speaking to one person.

*Vester* = *your*,      “      more than one person.

Always use ‘tuus’ for *your*, unless it is clear that more than one person is being addressed.

## VOCABULARY

Like *Niger*.Pulcher, -chra, -chrūm, *beautiful*.Vester, -tra, -trūm, *your*.Noster, -tra, -trūm, *our*.Like *Tener*.Miser, -a, -um, *wretched*.

## EXERCISE XIII

S.

O.

V. T.

1. Puerī parvī servōs nigrōs timē-bant.
2. Servī nostrī hastās multās tenu-ērunt.
3. Rēgīna nostra puerōs bonōs laudā-bit.
4. Puellae pulchrae amīcum vestrum dūx-ērunt.
5. Puerōs parvōs et puellās tenerās nōn timē-mus.
6. Filiūm meum et servōs vestrōs docu-ī.
7. Tēla multa et hastās longās mīs-istī.
8. Puella pulchra servum miserum dūc-ēbat.
9. Filii nostri dōna tua laudā-bunt.
10. Amīci vestrī epistolās multās mitt-ent.
11. Māgna dōna et librōs multōs mīs-erātis.
12. Puerī parvī epistolās parvās scrib-unt.
  
1. Our sons were calling your slaves.
2. The black slaves feared the long spears.
3. We praised the beautiful girl and the little boy.
4. You (sing.) will teach your son and our slaves.
5. The good queen had sent many messengers.
6. Our friends write many books and long letters.
7. We shall have called our slaves.
8. Our spears wounded the wretched queen.
9. You (pl.) will have praised our friends.
10. The little boys will praise the beautiful gifts.
11. You (sing.) had sent your son and my friend.
12. The tender boys and the slaves did not fight.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in *i* belong to the Fourth Conjugation.

*Example* — AUDI-RE, *to hear*

*Present Stem*, audi-,

*Perfect Stem*, audīv-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM AUDI-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + o	audi-ō p.16, Obs. 1	I hear.
2.	" " + s	audi-s	Thou hearest.
3.	" " + t	audi-t	He hears.
Plur. 1.	" " + mus	audi-mus	We hear.
2.	" " + tis	audi-tis	You hear.
3.	" " + unt	audi-unt	They hear.
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + ebam	audi-ēbam	I was hearing.
2.	" " + ebas	audi-ēbās	Thou wast hearing.
3.	" " + ebat	audi-ēbat	He was hearing.
Plur. 1.	" " + ebamus	audi-ēbāmus	We were hearing.
2.	" " + ebatis	audi-ēbātis	You were hearing.
3.	" " + ebant	audi-ēbant	They were hearing.
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + am	audi-am	I shall (or will)
2.	" " + es	audi-ēs	Thou wilt
3.	" " + et	audi-et	He will
Plur. 1.	" " + emus	audi-ēmus	We shall (or will)
2.	" " + etis	audi-ētis	You will
3.	" " + ent	audi-ent	They will

hear.

Observe that in the Imperfect and Future the Personal Endings are the same as those of the Third Conjugation, but in the Present they are slightly different.

## VOCABULARY

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation like *audiō*

**Ērudiō**, *I instruct.*

**Impediō**, *I hinder.*

**Pūniō**, *I punish.*

**Mūr-us**, -ī, m., *a wall.*

## EXERCISE XIV

S.

O.

V. T.

1. Amīcus bonus filiū meum ērudi-t.
2. Mūrī māgnī nūntiōs nostrōs impedi-ēbant.
3. Magister noster puerōs nōn pūni-et.
4. Servōs nostrōs et filiū tuum ērudī-mus.
5. Rēgīna pulchra servum miserum nōn pūni-t.
6. Mūrus māgnus et aqua nūntium impedi-ent.
7. Tēla multa et hastam longam tenu-istis.
8. Amīcī nostrī librōs multōs scrips-ērunt.
9. Puella pulchra māgna dōna laudāv-erit.
10. Magister bōnus filiōs tuōs pūni-ēbat.
11. Sagittās et hastās longās timū-imus.
12. Puellās tenerās et puerōs parvōs ērudī-tis.

1. The long spears were hindering the little boys.
2. Good masters will instruct our sons.
3. The great queen does not punish the slaves.
4. You do not instruct the boys and girls.
5. The great wall hinders our messengers.
6. Many arrows had wounded the wretched queen.
7. Our friends will praise our letters.
8. The tender girls did not fear the darts.
9. Our letters will instruct the little girl.
10. We shall have sent books and many gifts.
11. The beautiful girls were holding the books.
12. I shall punish my son and your slaves.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: I-VERBS—*continued*AUDĪ-RE, *to hear*

Present Stem, audī-,

Perfect Stem, audīv-.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM AUDĪV-

The Perfect Stem of a regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation may be found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

Present Stem, audī-,

Perfect Stem, audīv-.

[The Personal Endings are the same in all Conjugations.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	audīv-ī	I have	I heard.
2.	" + isti	audīv-isti	Thou hast	Thou didst hear.
3.	" + it	audīv-it	He has	He heard.
Plur. 1.	" + imus	audīv-imus	We have	We heard.
2.	" + istis	audīv-istis	You have	You heard.
3.	" + ērunt or + ēre	audīv-ērunt or audīv-ēre	They have	They heard.

PLUPERFECT				
	Pf. Stem + eram	audīv-eram	ENGLISH	
Sing. 1.			I had heard.	
2.	" + eras	audīv-eras	Thou hadst heard.	
3.	" + erat	audīv-erat	He had heard.	
Plur. 1.	" + eramus	audīv-erāmus	We had heard.	
2.	" + eratis	audīv-erātis	You had heard.	
3.	" + erant	audīv-erant	They had heard.	

FUTURE PERFECT				
	Pf. Stem + ero	audīv-erō	ENGLISH	
Sing. 1.			I shall have heard.	
2.	" + eris	audīv-eris	Thou wilt have heard.	
3.	" + erit	audīv-erit	He will have heard.	
Plur. 1.	" + erimus	audīv-erimus	We shall have heard.	
2.	" + eritis	audīv-eritis	You will have heard.	
3.	" + erint	audīv-erint	They will have heard.	

RULE — The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession. It shows to whom a thing belongs; thus, *Puerī liber*, *the boy's book*, or, *the book of the boy*.

## VOCABULARY

<i>Claudō, I shut</i> (3),	<i>Present Stem, claud-</i>	<i>Perfect Stem, claus-</i>
<i>Frangō, I break</i> (3),	" frang-	" frēg-
<i>Port-a, -ae, f., a gate.</i>		
<i>Oppid-um, -ī, n., a town.</i>		

## EXERCISE XV

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Rēgīnae fīlius pūgna-t.                    | 6. Oppidī portam claud-ēs.   |
| 2. Servī amīcūs time-t.                       | 7. Puerī hastās frēg-ī.      |
| 3. Puerī librum tēnē-s.                       | 8. Rēgīnārum īram time-ō.    |
| 4. Puellae dōna laud-ō.                       | 9. Magistrī filium dūc-it.   |
| 5. Servōrum tēla vola-nt.                     | 10. Magistrī puerōs doce-nt. |
| 11. Rēgīna nostra servōs vestrōs pūnīv-erit.  |                              |
| 12. Magistrī bonī puerōs multōs ērudīv-erant. |                              |
| 13. Sagittae multae et hastae impēdīv-ērunt.  |                              |
| 14. Amīcus tuus dōna multa mitt-et.           |                              |
| 15. Servus niger oppidī portās claus-erit.    |                              |
| 16. Rēgīnae fīliōs et servōs ērudīv-istī.     |                              |
| 17. Hastās longās et sagittās frēg-erāmus.    |                              |
| 18. Mūrī māgnī nūntium tuum impēdīv-erant.    |                              |
1. We will shut the great gate of the town.  
 2. The sons of the queen had broken many arrows.  
 3. The wall of the town will have hindered our messenger.  
 4. You have praised the gifts of the girls.  
 5. Our friends were writing a great book.  
 6. The black slave was leading the little girl.  
 7. You have not shut the gate of the town.  
 8. The slaves held many arrows and spears.  
 9. We will instruct the little son of the slave.  
 10. The queen's friends had sent the messengers.  
 11. We do not fear the slaves' arrows.  
 12. You have broken the gates and the great wall.

## TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

## ACTIVE VOICE

Present	Amō <sup>1</sup> Mone-ō Reg-ō Audi-ō	amā-s monē-s reg-is audi-s	ama-t <sup>2</sup> mone-t reg-it audi-t	amā-mus monē-mus reg-imus audi-mus	amā-tis monē-tis reg-itis audi-tis	ama-nt. mone-nt. reg-unt. audi-unt.	
Imperfect	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi-	{ bam ēbam	bās ēbās	bat ēbat	bāmus ēbāmus	bātis ēbātis	bant. ēbant.
Fut. Simp.	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi-	{ bō am	bis ēs	bit et	bimus ēmus	bitis ētis	bunt. ent.
Perfect & Aorist	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv-	{ ī	istī	it	imus	istis	ērunt or ēre
Pluperfect	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv-	{ eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant.
Fut. Perf.	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv-	{ erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint

## ENGLISH

Present.—*I love, am loving, do love, etc.*

Imperfect.—*I was loving, etc.*

Future Simple.—*I shall or will love, etc.*

Perfect.—*I have loved, etc.*

Aorist.—*I loved or did love, etc.*

Pluperfect.—*I had loved.*

Future Perfect.—*I shall or will have loved.*

<sup>1</sup> The First Person Singular Present is *amō* for *amao*.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 16, Obs. 1.

## RECAPITULATORY

## Active Voice, Four Conjugations

- |                  |                  |                   |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ērudīv-erant. | 13. Dūx-erimus.  | 25. Tene-nt.      |
| 2. Pūgnā-s.      | 14. Claus-eris.  | 26. Claud-ēbātis. |
| 3. Scrips-erint. | 15. Vocāv-erās.  | 27. Scrib-ētis.   |
| 4. Docē-s.       | 16. Mitt-unt.    | 28. Mīs-imus.     |
| 5. Mīs-ērunt.    | 17. Terrē-tis.   | 29. Laudā-bit.    |
| 6. Vulnera-t.    | 18. Frēg-istī.   | 30. Tenu-eram.    |
| 7. Rogā-bō.      | 19. Docu-eritis. | 31. Terrē-mus.    |
| 8. Impedi-ēs.    | 20. Vulnerā-tis. | 32. Scrib-am.     |
| 9. Tenu-erat.    | 21. Frang-itis.  | 33. Claus-it.     |
| 10. Volā-bant.   | 22. Ērudi-ēmus.  | 34. Terru-erō.    |
| 11. Timu-imus.   | 23. Vocāv-istis  | 35. Ērudī-tis.    |
| 12. Saltā-bis.   | 24. Cantā-bāmus. | 36. Pūni-ent.     |

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Thou callest.         | 13. We are writing.   |
| 2. We shall hold.        | 14. Ye hinder.        |
| 3. You were leading.     | 15. We have broken.   |
| 4. They will have sent.  | 16. Thou fearest.     |
| 5. I had feared.         | 17. Ye did not fear.  |
| 6. Ye are teaching.      | 18. We taught.        |
| 7. They punish.          | 19. I shall send.     |
| 8. We do not ask.        | 20. Thou dost punish. |
| 9. I will shut.          | 21. He wounds.        |
| 10. Thou didst send.     | 22. Ye were praising. |
| 11. Ye had led.          | 23. Thou wilt hinder. |
| 12. Thou wilt have held. | 24. Thou dost lead.   |

## NOUNS

## THIRD DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *is* belong to the Third Declension. The Nominative ending is various, and Nouns of all three Genders belong to the Third Declension.

The Third Declension has two divisions—

1. Nouns which increase; that is, which have more syllables in the Genitive Singular than in the Nominative Singular.<sup>1</sup>
2. Nouns which do not increase; that is, which have the same number of syllables in the Genitive Singular as in the Nominative Singular.<sup>2</sup>

I. INCREASING NOUNS  
MASCULINE AND FEMININE

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Iūdex	<i>a judge (m.)</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>judges.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Iūdic-is	<i>of a judge.</i>	Iūdic-um	<i>of judges.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Iūdic-ī	<i>to or for a judge.</i>	Iūdic-ibus	<i>to or for judges.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Iūdic-em	<i>a judge.</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>judges.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Iūdex	<i>O judge.</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>O judges.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Iūdic-e	<i>by, with, or from a judge.<sup>3</sup></i>	Iūdic-ibus	<i>by, with, or from judges.<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Virgō	<i>a virgin (f.)</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>virgins.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Virgin-is	<i>of a virgin.</i>	Virgin-um	<i>of virgins.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Virgin-ī	<i>to or for a virgin.</i>	Virgin-ibus	<i>to or for virgins.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Virgin-em	<i>a virgin.</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>virgins.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Virgō	<i>O virgin.</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>O virgins.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Virgin-e	<i>by, with, or from a virgin.<sup>3</sup></i>	Virgin-ibus	<i>by, with, or from virgins.<sup>3</sup></i>

Observe that the Nominative and Vocative Singular is *iūdex*, but that all the other cases are formed by adding certain endings to the stem *iūdic-*; this stem is found by taking away *-is* from the Genitive Singular.

<sup>1</sup> These are called Imparsyllabic.

<sup>2</sup> These are called Parisyllabic.

<sup>3</sup> Require a Preposition for this meaning.

## VOCABULARY

## Words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Rēx, rēg-is, m., *a king.*Miles, milīt-is, m., *a soldier.*Vōx, vōc-is, f., *a voice.*Leō, leōn-is, m., *a lion.*

## EXERCISE XVI

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Iūdic-ēs scrīb-ēbanṭ.                                | 7. Vōx rēg-is terre-t.       |
| 2. Milit-em timu-imus.                                  | 8. Puer leōn-em time-t.      |
| 3. Rēg-ēs pūgnāv-ērunt.                                 | 9. Mīlit-ēs pūgnāv-erant.    |
| 4. Rēg-is vōc-em audi-ō.                                | 10. Rēg-um filiōs docē-s.    |
| 5. Leōn-ēs timē-bis.                                    | 11. Virgin-em laudā-bās.     |
| 6. Rēg-em vocāv-istī.                                   | 12. Iūdic-ēs pūni-ent.       |
| 13. Milit-ēs vōc-em rēg-is nōn audīv-ērunt.             |                              |
| 14. Puerī parvī leōn-em vulnerāv-erant.                 |                              |
| 15. Milit-um hastās longās frēg-imus.                   |                              |
| 16. Rēg-is amīcī nūntiōs multōs mīs-erant.              |                              |
| 17. Puella tenera leōn-is vōc-em timē-bat.              |                              |
| 18. Vōx tua puerōs parvōs terru-it.                     |                              |
| 1. The soldiers will fight.                             | 6. The judges punish.        |
| 2. The kings had praised.                               | 7. I praised the virgin.     |
| 3. We heard a voice.                                    | 8. I call the king's slaves. |
| 4. You feared the lions.                                | 9. The judge's son sings.    |
| 5. Thou lovest the king.                                | 10. You taught kings.        |
| 11. The sons of the king had written many letters.      |                              |
| 12. The judges punished the slaves and the soldiers.    |                              |
| 13. The boys' spears had wounded the lion.              |                              |
| 14. Your voice will frighten the little girls.          |                              |
| 15. The soldiers did not fear the spears of the slaves. |                              |
| 16. We do not hear the voice of the virgins.            |                              |
| 17. The king and the queen will praise the soldiers.    |                              |

THIRD DECLENSION—*continued*

## I. INCREASING NOUNS

## NEUTER

Remember that all Neuter Nouns have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike, and that in the Plural the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative end in *ā*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	Nōmen	<i>a name (n.).</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>names.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Nōmīn-is	<i>of a name.</i>	Nōmin-um	<i>of names.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Nōmin-ī	<i>to or for a name.</i>	Nōmin-ibus	<i>to or for names.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Nōmen	<i>a name.</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>names.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	Nōmen	<i>O name.</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>O names.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Nōmin-e	<i>by, with, or from a name.</i>	Nōmin-ibus	<i>by, with, or from names.</i>	
<hr/>			<hr/>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Opus	<i>work (n.)</i>	Oper-a	<i>works.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Opēr-is	<i>of work.</i>	Oper-um	<i>of works.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Oper-ī	<i>to or for work.</i>	Oper-ibus	<i>to or for works.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Opus	<i>work.</i>	Oper-a	<i>works.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	Opus	<i>O work.</i>	Oper-a	<i>O works.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Oper-e	<i>by, with, or from work.</i>	Oper-ibus	<i>by, with, or from works.</i>	

*Obs.*—In making an Adjective like *bonus* or *niger* agree with a Noun of the Third Declension, remember that the Adjective is declined like the Second or First Declension while the Noun is of the Third Declension, therefore the endings of the Adjective will not always be the same as those of the Noun; thus, *Rēgēs bonī*, *good kings*.

Decline together *Rēx māgnus* — *vōx tua* — *onus parvum*.

*Obs.*—Rules for gender and certain other features of Third Declension Nouns are deferred for later study.

## VOCABULARY

## Neuter words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Carmen, carmīn-is, n., *a song.*      Onus, onēr-is, n., *a burden.*  
 Flūmen, flūmīn-is, *a river.*

## EXERCISE XVII

- | S.  | O. | V. T. |
|---|----|-------|
| 1. Puellae pulchrae carmin-a multa cantā-bant.          |    |       |
| 2. Flūmen māgnū mīlit-ēs nostrōs terrē-bit.             |    |       |
| 3. Rēg-is servī onus māgnū timu-ērunt.                  |    |       |
| 4. Iūdic-ēs bonī mīlit-em miserum pūni-ent.             |    |       |
| 5. Mīlit-ēs nostrī portās māgnās claus-ērunt.           |    |       |
| 6. Rēg-em māgnū et rēgīnam amā-bimus.                   |    |       |
| 7. Flūmina māgna nūntiōs meōs impedīv-erant.            |    |       |
| 8. Virgin-ēs pulchrae carmen longum canta-nt.           |    |       |
| 9. Iūdic-is bonī vōc-em audi-ēmus.                      |    |       |
| 10. Mīlit-um multōrum hastās frēg-erātis.               |    |       |
| 11. Virgō tenera onus māgnū tenē-bat.                   |    |       |
| 12. Servī nostrī onera māgna portā-bant.                |    |       |
| 1. The great kings punished the wretched slaves.        |    |       |
| 2. We heard the voices of many soldiers.                |    |       |
| 3. Your voice will frighten the son of the queen.       |    |       |
| 4. The king and the queen praised the good judge.       |    |       |
| 5. You heard the songs of the beautiful girls.          |    |       |
| 6. Many soldiers were holding arrows and spears.        |    |       |
| 7. The great river will hinder our slaves.              |    |       |
| 8. We had led the little son of the great king.         |    |       |
| 9. The son of the good judge writes many books.         |    |       |
| 10. The slaves had shut the great gates of our town.    |    |       |
| 11. The good king praised the song of the girls.        |    |       |
| 12. The little boys feared the voice of the great lion. |    |       |

THIRD DECLENSION—*continued*

## II. NOT-INCREASING NOUNS

Nouns that do not increase (see p. 48) form their Genitive Plural in *-ium* instead of *-um*.<sup>1</sup> In all the other Cases the endings are the same as those of Increasing Nouns.

## FEMININE

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ov-is	<i>a sheep (f.).</i>	Ov-ēs	<i>sheep.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Ov-is	<i>of a sheep.</i>	Ov-iūm	<i>of sheep.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Ov-ī	<i>to or for a sheep.</i>	Ov-iūbus	<i>to or for sheep.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Ov-em	<i>a sheep.</i>	Ov-ēs	<i>sheep.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Ov-is	<i>O sheep.</i>	Ov-ēs	<i>O sheep.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Ov-e	<i>by, with, or from a sheep.</i>	Ov-iūbus	<i>by, with, or from sheep.</i>

In many parasyllabic Masculine and Feminine Nouns the Accusative Case Plural has also the ending *-is*. Compare this with the Genitive Singular ending *-is*.

## NEUTER

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Mar-e	<i>the sea (n.).</i>	Mar-ia	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mar-is	<i>of the sea.</i>	Mar-iūm	<i>of seas.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mar-ī	<i>to or for the sea.</i>	Mar-iūbus	<i>to or for seas.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mar-e	<i>the sea.</i>	Mar-ia	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Mar-e	<i>O sea.</i>	Mar-ia	<i>O seas.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mar-ī <sup>2</sup>	<i>by, with, or from the sea.</i>	Mar-iūbus	<i>by, with, or from seas.</i>

Decline together *Avis parva, mare mānum.*

<sup>1</sup> The rule is here given absolutely, to avoid confusion. Wherever in the following exercises exceptional Nouns have been used, the Genitive Plural has been avoided.

<sup>2</sup> All Neuter Nouns of the Third Declension with Nominative Case ending in *e, al, ar*, have *i* (not *e*) in Ablative.

## VOCABULARY

## Words of the Third Declension, Genitive Plural *-ium*

Nāv-is, -is, f., a ship.

Vincō, I conquer (3),    Present Stem, vinc-,    Perfect Stem, vic-.

## EXERCISE XVIII

s.	o.	v. t.
1.	Rēgis mīlitēs hōstēs multōs vīc-ērunt.	
2.	Rēgīna nostra nāvem māgnam mitt-et.	
3.	Ovēs tenerae leōnem māgnū timē-bant.	
4.	Hostium sagittae rēgem vestrum vulnera-nt.	
5.	Avis parva vōcem tuam timu-erat.	
6.	Avium parvārum carmina audīv-imus.	
7.	Nāvēs māgnās et mīlitēs multōs dūc-is.	
8.	Rēgis filius hostium tēla nōn timu-it.	
9.	Mare māgnū puellās multās terre-t.	
10.	Mīlitum tēla mūrōs nostrōs nōn frang-ent.	
11.	Epistolās longās et librōs multōs scrips-ī.	
12.	Rēgīnae fīlius avēs tenerās vocā-bat.	

1. The queen's ships will frighten our enemies.
  2. The girls heard the voice of the little birds.
  3. We do not fear the great ship of our enemies.
  4. The darts of the soldiers wounded many slaves.
  5. Our enemies will not conquer the king's soldiers.
  6. The little boy was holding a beautiful bird.
  7. Your arrows have wounded the tender sheep.
  8. We praise the voices of the beautiful virgins.
  9. You had broken the spears of many soldiers.
  10. The ships of the enemy frightened our slaves.
  11. You have not shut the great gates of your town.
  12. The sons of the judges do not fear the great sea.

<sup>1</sup> *Hostis* may, of course, be Feminine.

## THE VERB "SUM"

## THE VERB "SÜM"

Present Stem, čs-,

Perfect Stem, fü-.

The Verb *süm* belongs to none of the Four Conjugations, and is irregular in Present Stem Tenses.

[Be especially careful of Pronunciation.]

PRESENT			PERFECT AND AORIST		
Sing. 1.	sum,	<i>I am.</i>	fu-č	<i>I have been.</i>	<i>I was.</i>
	es,	<i>Thou art.</i>	fu-čstí,	<i>Thou hast been.</i>	<i>Thou wast.</i>
	est,	<i>He is.</i>	fu-čt,	<i>He has been.</i>	<i>He was.</i>
Plur. 1.	sumus,	<i>We are.</i>	fu-čimus,	<i>We have been.</i>	<i>We were.</i>
	estis,	<i>You are.</i>	fu-čistis,	<i>You have been.</i>	<i>You were.</i>
	sunt,	<i>They are.</i>	fu-čerunt, or fu-čere	<i>They have been.</i>	<i>They were.</i>
IMPERFECT			PLUPERFECT		
Sing. 1.	eram,	<i>I was.</i>	fu-čeram,	<i>I had been.</i>	
	erás,	<i>Thou wast.</i>	fu-čerás,	<i>Thou hadst been.</i>	
	erat,	<i>He was.</i>	fu-čerat,	<i>He had been.</i>	
Plur. 1.	erāmus,	<i>We were.</i>	fu-čerāmus,	<i>We had been.</i>	
	erātis,	<i>You were.</i>	fu-čerātis,	<i>You had been.</i>	
	erant,	<i>They were.</i>	fu-čerant,	<i>They had been.</i>	
FUTURE			FUTURE PERFECT		
Sing. 1.	erō,	<i>I shall be.</i>	fu-čerō,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	
	eris,	<i>Thou wilt be.</i>	fu-čeris,	<i>Thou wilt have been.</i>	
	erit	<i>He will be.</i>	fu-čerit,	<i>He will have been.</i>	
Plur. 1.	erīmus,	<i>We shall be.</i>	fu-čerīmus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>	
	erītis,	<i>You will be.</i>	fu-čerītis,	<i>You will have been.</i>	
	erunt,	<i>They will be.</i>	fu-čerint,	<i>They will have been.</i>	

The Verb *sum* is a Copulative Verb, that is, it joins the Subject to another word which may be a Noun or an Adjective, and is called the Complement. A Noun Complement is often called a Predicate Nominative. An Adjective Complement is often called a Predicate Adjective. See pages 1 and 3.

RULE—The Complement agrees with the Subject.

S.            V.C.        C.

Rēgīna      est      bona = *the queen is good.*

Here *bona* is a Predicate Adjective, and is Nominative Case Singular and Feminine Gender, to agree with *rēgīna*.

[In the Analysis V. C. = Verb Copulative, C. = Complement.]

## VOCABULARY

Dūr-us, -a -um, *hard.*  
 Timid-us, -a, -um, *timid.*  
 Dēns-us, -a, -um, *thick.*

Alt-us, -a, -um, *high, deep.*  
 Aeger, -gra, -grum, *sick.*

## EXERCISE XIX

s.      v.c.      c. .

1. Puella est pulchra.
2. Avēs erant pulchrae.
3. Servus erit nūntius.
4. Rēx fu-it timidus.
5. Tēlum fu-erat dūrum.
6. Avis fu-erit parva.
7. Rēgēs sunt māgnī.
8. Mūrī erunt altī.
9. Ovēs fu-ērunt parvae.
10. Filius erat bonus.
11. Portae fu-erint dēnsae.
12. Hostēs fu-erant multī.
13. Amīcī sumus.
14. Mīlitēs estis.
15. Miserī eritis.
16. Aegrī fu-istis.
17. Servus eris.
18. Rēgīna fu-erās.
19. Filius servī tuī est nūntius noster.
20. Mīlitēs rēgīnae nostrae sunt multī.
21. Portae oppidi vestrī erant māgnæ.

s.      v.c.      c.

1. The king was sick.
2. The boys were small.
3. The ships are great.
4. The gifts will be many.
5. Your son is a slave.
6. We had been friends.
7. You will have been sick.
8. We are not soldiers.
9. The ships were black.
10. You have been a king.
11. The letter will be long.
12. We are the king's sons.
13. The friends of the queen are the enemies of the king.
14. The gates of the great town will be high.
15. The spears of our soldiers were hard.
16. The sons of the good judges have been soldiers.
17. The enemies of your king were many.
18. The son of your friend had been our slave.

## FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS

AMĀ-RE, *to love**Pres. Stem, amā-,**Perf. Stem, amāv-,**Sup. Stem, amāt-.*

## PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM *AMĀ-*

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + <b>or</b>	am- <b>or</b> <sup>1</sup>	I am loved.
	" " + <b>ris</b>	amā- <b>ris</b>	Thou art loved.
	" " + <b>tur</b>	amā- <b>tur</b>	He is loved.
Plur. 1.	" " + <b>mur</b>	amā- <b>mur</b>	We are loved.
	" " + <b>mini</b>	amā- <b>mini</b>	You are loved.
	" " + <b>ntur</b>	ama- <b>ntur</b>	They are loved.
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + <b>bar</b>	amā- <b>bar</b>	I was being loved.
	" " + <b>baris</b>	amā- <b>baris</b>	Thou wast being loved.
	" " + <b>batur</b>	amā- <b>batur</b>	He was being loved.
Plur. 1.	" " + <b>bamur</b>	amā- <b>bamur</b>	We were being loved.
	" " + <b>bamini</b>	amā- <b>bamini</b>	You were being loved.
	" " + <b>bantur</b>	amā- <b>bantur</b>	They were being loved.
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + <b>bor</b>	amā- <b>bor</b>	I shall be loved.
	" " + <b>bēris</b>	amā- <b>bēris</b>	Thou wilt be loved.
	" " + <b>bitur</b>	amā- <b>bitur</b>	He will be loved.
Plur. 1.	" " + <b>bimur</b>	amā- <b>bimur</b>	We shall be loved.
	" " + <b>bimini</b>	amā- <b>bimini</b>	You will be loved.
	" " + <b>buntur</b>	amā- <b>buntur</b>	They will be loved.

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second Person Singular, viz. Pres. *amā-re*, Imperf. *amā-bāre*, Fut. *amā-bēre*.]

*N. B.—* Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice, but when turned into the Passive Voice they become Intransitive, and cannot therefore have an Object.

<sup>1</sup> *Am-or* is for *ama-or*, just as the Active *am-ō* is for *ama-o*.

## VOCABULARY

Portō, *I carry* (1).Mōnstrō, *I show, point out* (1).Culpō, *I blame* (1).Turr-is, -is, f., *a tower*.

## EXERCISE XX

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Laudā-bitur.   | 7. Vulnerā-bāminī.       |
| 2. Culpā-bāmur.   | 8. Aqua portā-bitur.     |
| 3. Onus portā-tur.                                      | 9. Nōn culpā-mur.        |
| 4. Puerī culpa-ntur.                                    | 10. Vulnerā-biminī.      |
| 5. Nōn vocā-beris.                                      | 11. Rēx mōnstrā-bātur.   |
| 6. Mōnstrā-buntur.                                      | 12. Vocā-bā <i>ts</i> s. |
| 13. Filiī tuī <del>et</del> amīcus noster laudā-buntur. |                          |
| 14. Turrēs altae oppidī nostri mōnstra-ntur.            |                          |
| 15. Mīlitēs multī hastās et sagittās frēg-erant.        |                          |
| 16. Nāvēs rēgis nostrī hostem timidum terrē-bunt.       |                          |
| 17. Iūdic-is filius et servus meus culpā-bantur.        |                          |
| 18. Puellae timidae leōnem māgnū timu-ērunt.            |                          |

[Remember that The Active Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *does something* ;

The Passive Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *has something done to it*.

Thus, *The boy calls* (Active) ; *the boy is called* (Passive).]

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. We are blamed.                                       | 7. The voice is praised.  |
| 2. You were being praised.                              | 8. The boy is calling.    |
| 3. They will be carried.                                | 9. The girls are called.  |
| 4. Thou art not fearing.                                | 10. You will be blamed.   |
| 5. We were singing.                                     | 11. Thou art singing.     |
| 6. He was being blamed.                                 | 12. We were being called. |
| 13. The great burdens of our slaves were being carried. |                           |
| 14. The voice of the beautiful virgin will be praised.  |                           |
| 15. The timid soldiers of the king are not praised.     |                           |
| 16. The gates and the towers of the town will be shown. |                           |
| 17. You are blaming the friends of the good judges.     |                           |
| 18. The letters and books of your friend will be shown. |                           |

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS — *continued*AMĀ-RE, *to love*

Pres. Stem, amā-,      Perf. Stem, amāv-,      Sup. Stem, amāt-.

## PASSIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM SUPINE STEM AMĀT-.

These Tenses are made up of the Participle *amāt-us* and Tenses of *sum*.

The Supine Stem of a regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

## PERFECT AND AORIST

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + <b>us sum</b>	amāt-us <b>sum</b>	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I was</i>
2.	" + <b>us es</b>	amāt-us <b>es</b>	<i>Thou hast been</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>
3.	" + <b>us est</b>	amāt-us <b>est</b>	<i>He has been</i>	<i>He was</i>
Plur. 1.	" + <b>i sumus</b>	amāt-ī <b>sumus</b>	<i>We have been</i>	<i>We were</i>
2.	" + <b>i estis</b>	amāt-ī <b>estis</b>	<i>You have been</i>	<i>You were</i>
3.	" + <b>i sunt</b>	amāt-ī <b>sunt</b>	<i>They have been</i>	<i>They were</i>

The Participle used in forming the Tenses of the Supine System has three Terminations for the three Genders, like an Adjective ending in *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, and it must, like an Adjective, agree in Gender and Number with the Subject of the Verb; thus—

SING. { *Masculine*, Puer amāt-us est = *the boy was loved*.  
*Feminine*, Virgō amāt-a est = *the virgin was loved*.  
*Neuter*, Nōmen amāt-um est = *the name was loved*.

PLUR. { *Masculine*, Puerī amāt-ī sunt = *the boys were loved*.  
*Feminine*, Virginēs amāt-ae sunt = *the virgins were loved*.  
*Neuter*, Nōmina amāt-ā sunt = *the names were loved*.

## VOCABULARY

Lēx, lēg-is, f., *a law.*Lāpis, lapīd-is, m., *a stone.*

## EXERCISE XXI

V. P.	S.	S.	V. P.
1. Laudāt-ī estis.		6. Virgō vocāt-a est.	
2. Nāvēs mōnstrāt-ae sunt.		7. Militēs sunt timidī.	
3. Onus portāt-um est.		8. Vulnerāt-us sum.	
4. Rēgēs culpāt-ī sunt.		9. Oppidum est māgnūm.	
5. Vulnerāt-ī sumus.		10. Rēgis filiī estis.	
11. Lēgēs bonae rēgūm nostrōrum laudāt-ae sunt.			
12. Portae altae oppidī māgnī mōnstrāt-ae sunt.			
13. Rēgīnae filius parvus vulnerāt-us est.			
14. Opus puellārum pulchrārum laudāt-um est.			
15. Flūmina multa hostem nostrum impedi-ent.			
16. Militēs multōs et nāvēs māgnās mīs-istī.			
17. Carmina virginis pulchrae laudāt-a sunt.			
18. Militēs multī et rēx māgnus vulnerāt-ī sunt.			

[N. B.—‘I was loved’ is the Aorist Passive.

‘I was being loved’ is the Imperfect Passive.

‘I was loving’ is the Imperfect Active.]

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. You were called.                                     | 6. We were being called.  |
| 2. We were blamed.                                      | 7. Boys were fighting.    |
| 3. The work was praised.                                | 8. Kings were wounded.    |
| 4. The girl has been called.                            | 9. The voice was praised. |
| 5. The girls were beautiful.                            | 10. Spears were carried.  |
| 11. The song of the beautiful virgins was praised       |                           |
| 12. The great ships of our kings were shown.            |                           |
| 13. The soldiers of the good queen have been wounded.   |                           |
| 14. The messengers of the judges will be blamed.        |                           |
| 15. The great stones of the walls were being shown.     |                           |
| 16. We do not fear the ships and soldiers of the enemy. |                           |
| 17. You have written many letters and many books.       |                           |
| 18. The gifts of the little boys were praised.          |                           |

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS — *continued*AMĀ-RE, *to love**Pres. Stem*, amā-,*Perf. Stem*, amāv-,*Sup. Stem*, amāt-.

## PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM *AMĀT*.

## PLUPERFECT

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	amāt-us eram	I had been loved.
	" + us eras	amāt-us erās	Thou hadst been loved.
	" + us erat	amāt-us erat	He had been loved.
Plur. 1.	" + i eramus	amāt-i erāmus	We had been loved.
	" + i eratis	amāt-i erātis	You had been loved.
	" + i erant	amāt-i erant	They had been loved.

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	amāt-us erō	I shall have been loved.
2.	" + us eris	amāt-us eris	Thou wilt have been loved.
3.	" + us erit	amāt-us erit	He will have been loved.
Plur. 1.	" + i erimus	amāt-i erimus	We shall have been loved.
	" + i eritis	amāt-i eritis	You will have been loved.
	" + i erunt	amāt-i erunt	They will have been loved.

## ABLATIVES OF INSTRUMENT AND OF AGENT.

The Thing with which an act is done is called the Instrument or Means, and is put in the Ablative Case; thus, in *Vulnerātus est sagittīs* = *he was wounded with (or by) arrows*, *sagittīs* is **Ablative of Instrument or Means**.

The Person by whom an act is done is called the Agent, and when the verb is Passive, the Agent is put in the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ā* or *ab*; thus, in *Vulnerātus est ā milite* = *he was wounded by a soldier*, *milite* is **Ablative of Agent**.

**RULE—Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative without a Preposition.**

**RULE—Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative with the Preposition ‘ā’ or ‘ab’.**

Thus, ‘By’ or ‘with’ a *Thing* = Ablative only.

‘By’ a *Person* or *Animal* = Ablative with ‘ā’ or ‘ab’.

**VOCABULARY**Oppūgnō, *I attack* (1).Aedificō, *I build* (1).**EXERCISE XXII**

[*N.B.* — *ā* and *ab* both mean ‘by,’ but *ā* is used before consonants, *ab* before vowels and *h*.]

1. Virginēs pulchræ ā rēge māgnō laudāt-ae sunt.
2. Mīlitēs multī sagittīs vestrīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
3. Onera multa ā servīs miserīs portāt-a erunt.
4. Flūmen altum ā mīlitibus mōnstrāt-um erat.
5. Hastīs et sagittīs hostium vulnerāt-ī erāmus.
6. Ab amīcīs rēgīnae bonae culpāt-us eris.
7. Mīlitēs portās lapide māgnō frēg-ērunt.
8. Leōnem māgnūm sagittīs multīs vulnerā-bāmus.
9. Rēgīna nostra ā mīlitibus amāt-a erat.
10. Avis tenera ā puerō lapide vulnerāt-a est.
11. Carmina multa ā puellīs pulchrīs canta-ntur.
12. Virginēs timidae aquam flūminis timu-ērunt.
  
1. The good boys will be praised by the masters.
2. The king has been wounded by the arrows of the slaves.
3. Your books had been praised by the judges’ friends.
4. The tender girl had been wounded by a great stone.
5. Many rivers will have been pointed out by the boys.
6. We have been blamed by the king and by the queen.
7. You will have been called by our friends.
8. We will break the gates of the town with our spears.
9. You have frightened the timid girls with your voice.
10. Many towns were attacked by the soldiers.
11. We were building a high wall with great stones.
12. The judges have written great books and many letters.

## ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

Besides the Adjectives in  $\{-us, -a, um,\}$  which follow the First and Second Declensions, there are others which follow the Third Declension of Nouns.

The Adjectives declined below have one form for the Masculine and Feminine Gender and another for the Neuter in Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative; in the other Cases they have the same form for all Genders.

MELIOR = *better*

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Melior	meliōs	Meliōr-ēs	meliōr-a
Gen.	Meliōr-is	meliōr-is	Meliōr-um	meliōr-um
Dat.	Meliōr-ī	meliōr-ī	Meliōr-ibus	meliōr-ibus
Acc.	Meliōr-em	meliōs	Meliōr-ēs	meliōr-a
Voc.	Melior	meliōs	Meliōr-ēs	meliōr-a
Abl.	Meliōr-e or ī	meliōr-e or ī	Meliōr-ibus	meliōr-ibus

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in ī or e.

TRISTIS = *sad*

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
	Mas. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Trist-is	trist-e	Trist-ēs	trist-ia
Gen.	Trist-is	trist-is	Trist-iūm	trist-iūm
Dat.	Trist-ī	trist-ī	Trist-ibus	trist-ibus
Acc.	Trist-em	trist-e	Trist-ēs	trist-ia
Voc.	Trist-iš;	trist-e	Trist-ēs	trist-ia
Abl.	Trist-ī	trist-ī	Trist-ibus	trist-ibus

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in ī, not e.

Decline together *Dōnum melius — hasta gravis — servus fortis — onus leve — filius melior — tēlum grave*.

## VOCABULARY

Decline like *tristis* —

*Fortis*, *brave*.

*Gravis*, *heavy*.

*Brevis*, *short*.

*Dulcis*, *sweet*.

## EXERCISE XXIII

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Rēx est fortis.                                  | 6. Vōx fuit dulcis.   |
| 2. Onus erat grave.                                 | 7. Carminum dulcium.  |
| 3. Carmina sunt dulcia.                             | 8. Sagittīs brevibus. |
| 4. Hasta erit brevis.                               | 9. Ā fortī mīlite.    |
| 5. Puerī erant fortēs.                              | 10. Opus erat melius. |
| 11. Rēgis filiī carmen dulce cantā-bant.            |                       |
| 12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs portāt-a sunt.    |                       |
| 13. Rēgīna nostra ā mīlitibus fortibus amāt-a erat. |                       |
| 14. Epistolae puerōrum parvōrum sunt brevēs.        |                       |
| 15. Militum fortium hastās gravēs timē-mus.         |                       |
| 16. Avium parvārum vōcem dulcem laudāv-istī.        |                       |
| 17. Amīcī nostrī dōna meliōra mitt-ent.             |                       |
| 18. Iūdicis filius sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.   |                       |

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The song was short.                                   | 6. By brave boys.     |
| 2. The girls are brave.                                  | 7. Of a sweet song.   |
| 3. The books were heavy.                                 | 8. Short letters.     |
| 4. Of brave soldiers.                                    | 9. A better gift.     |
| 5. By a short spear.                                     | 10. Of better spears. |
| 11. The sweet voices of the girls will lead our friends. |                       |
| 12. We were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers. |                       |
| 13. The heavy books were carried by the little boys.     |                       |
| 14. The short song had been praised by the king.         |                       |
| 15. The arrows of the brave soldiers are short.          |                       |
| 16. The heavy stones will hinder the king's messengers.  |                       |
| 17. Better ships will be built by the brave queen.       |                       |
| 18. The wretched slaves will fear the heavy burdens.     |                       |

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION—*continued*

The Adjectives declined below have in the Accusative Singular, and Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural, one form for Masculine and Feminine and another for the Neuter, but in all the other Cases they have the same form for all three Genders.

**FĒLĪX = happy**

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Fēlix	fēlīx	Fēlic-ēs	fēlīc-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Fēlic-is	fēlīc-is	Fēlic-ium	fēlīc-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Fēlic-ī	fēlīc-ī	Fēlic-ibus	fēlīc-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Fēlic-em	fēlīx	Fēlic-ēs	fēlīc-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	Fēlix	fēlīx	Fēlic-ēs	fēlīc-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	Fēlic-ī or -e	fēlīc-ī or -e	Fēlic-ibus	fēlīc-ibus

**INGĒNS = vast**

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ingēns	ingēns	Ingent-ēs	ingent-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Ingent-is	ingent-is	Ingent-ium	ingent-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Ingent-ī	ingent-ī	Ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Ingent-em	ingēns	Ingent-ēs	ingent-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	Ingēns	ingēns	Ingent-ēs	ingent-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	Ingent-ī or e	ingent-ī or e	Ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus

Decline together *Puella fēlix* — *mare ingēns* — *magister sapiēns* — *tēlum vēlōx* — *servus audāx* — *dōnum ingēns*.

*Obs.* — A noun is sometimes qualified by another Noun which agrees with it in Case, and is said to be in Apposition.

Rōmulus rēx pūgnāvit = *Romulus the king has fought.*

Timēmus Rōmulum rēgem = *we fear Romulus the king.*

Filius Rōmuli rēgis = *the son of Romulus the king.*

**RULE — An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which it modifies.**

## VOCABULARY

Decline —

Like *Fēlīx*.Vēlōx, vēlōc-is, *swift*.Audāx, audāc-is, *bold*.Cai-us, -ī,      Caesar, -is,      Lentul-us, -ī (*names of men*).Like *Ingēns*.Sapiēns, sapient-is, *wise*.

## EXERCISE XXIV

1. Rēgēs sapientēs bella longa nōn ama-nt.
2. Lentulus, amīcus noster, puerum audācem pūni-et.
3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs librōs, dōna tua, portā-bant.
4. Servī sapientēs ā Caiō magistrō laudāt-ī sunt.
5. Librōs et epistolās, Caesaris opera, laudā-mus.
6. Nāvēs multae ā rēgīnā sapiente aedificā-tae sunt.
7. Caius, iūdex bonus, sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.
8. Opera servōrum audācium ā rēge culpāt-a sunt.
9. Magistrī sapientēs puerōs multōs ērudīv-ērunt.
10. Hastās vēlōcēs et lapidēs gravēs timē-mus.
11. Caius et Caesar, amīcī nostrī, sagittīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
12. Lentulus, rēgis filius, librōs multōs scrips-it.
  
1. The bold slaves broke the heavy gates of the town.
2. Caius, your friend, has been praised by the judge.
3. Vast walls were being built by slaves of the queen.
4. The books of Caius, the judge, were praised by the king.
5. We feared the swift arrows and the heavy spears.
6. The voices of the wise judges were being heard.
7. Lentulus and Caesar, our friends, had been called.
8. The towns had been attacked by the bold slaves.
9. Caius, our slave, has been wounded by a heavy stone.
10. A sweet song was sung by Julia, a happy girl.
11. The bold lion had terrified the tender sheep.
12. The son of the wise master had led the brave soldiers.

## SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS

MONĒ-RE, *to advise**Pres. Stem*, monē-,      *Perf. Stem*, monū-,      *Sup. Stem*, monīt-.

## PASSIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM MONĒ-

[The Personal Endings are the same as those of the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+or	monē-or	I am (being) advised.
	" +ris	monē-ris	Thou art advised.
	" +tur	monē-tur	He is advised.
Plur. 1.	" +mur	monē-mur	We are advised.
	" +mini	monē-mini	You are advised.
	" +ntur	mone-ntur	They are advised.
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+bar	monē-bar	I was being advised.
	" +baris	monē-bāris	Thou wast being advised.
	" +batur	monē-bātūr	He was being advised.
Plur. 1.	" +bamur	monē-bāmūr	We were being advised.
	" +bamini	monē-bāminī	You were being advised.
	" +bantur	monē-bantur	They were being advised.
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+bor	monē-bor	I shall be advised.
	" +bēris	monē-bēris	Thou wilt be advised.
	" +bitur	monē-bītūr	He will be advised.
Plur. 1.	" +bimur	monē-bīmūr	We shall be advised.
	" +bimini	monē-bīminī	You will be advised.
	" +buntur	monē-buntur	They will be advised.

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second Person Singular, viz. Pres. monē-re, Imperf. monē-bāre, Fut. monē-bēre.]

## VOCABULARY

Sor-or, -oris, f., *a sister.*Rōm-a, -ae, f., *Rome.*Urbs, urb-is, f., *a city.*Gall-us, -ī, *a Gaul.*Verb-um, -ī, n., *a word.*

## EXERCISE XXV

1. Iūlia, soror mea, ā servō nigrō terrē-bitur.
2. Leōnēs māgnī'ab ovibus tenerīs time-ntur.
3. Rōma urbs māgna ab hostibus oppūgnāt-a erat.
4. Puerī multī ā Caiō amīcō tuō doce-ntur.
5. Iūdicis bonī verba sapientia audīv-imus.
6. Mīlitēs fortēs hostium sagittīs nōn terrē-buntur.
7. Rōmulus, rēx sapiēns, portās urbis claus-erit.
8. Avēs timidae puerōrum vōcibus terrē-bantur.
9. Carmen dulce ā Iūliā, sorōre tuā, cantāt-um est.
10. Hostēs audācēs portās urbis nostrae frēg-erant.
11. Epistolae Lentulī, amīcī nostrī, laudāt-ae sunt.
12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs timē-bantur.

1. Caius, the son of our friend, will lead the soldiers.
2. The boys were being taught by Lentulus, a wise master.
3. We do not fear Caius, the son of a wise king.
4. Ye were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers.
5. Julia, the sister of Caius, your friend, is beautiful.
6. The little birds are frightened by our voices.
7. The bold enemy (pl.) will not attack the great city.
8. Your letters will have been praised by the wise queen.
9. You were being taught by Caius, the son of our friend.
10. The anger of the judges will be feared by your slaves.
11. The gates of the city were pointed out by the enemy.
12. The short spears of the enemy (pl.) wounded many soldiers.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS—*continued*  
**MONĒ-RE, to advise**

*Pres. Stem, monē-, Perf. Stem, monū-, Sup. Stem, monīt.*

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM *MONĪT*.<sup>1</sup>

PERFECT AND AORIST

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us sum	monit-us sum	I have been	I was
	" + us es	monit-us es	Thou hast been	Thou wast
	" + us est	monit-us est	He has been	He was
Plur. 1.	" + i sumus	monit-ī sumus	We have been	We were
	" + i estis	monit-ī estis	You have been	You were
	" + i sunt	monit-ī sunt	They have been	They were

PLUPERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	monit-us eram	I had been advised.
2.	" + us eras	monit-us erās	Thou hadst been advised.
3.	" + us erat	monit-us erat	He had been advised.
Plur. 1.	" + i eramus	monit-ī erāmus	We had been advised.
2.	" + i eratis	monit-ī erātis	You had been advised.
3.	" + i erant	monit-ī erant	They had been advised.

FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	monit-us erō	I shall have been advised.
2.	" + us eris	monit-us eris	Thou wilt have been advised.
3.	" + us erit	monit-us erit	He will have been advised.
Plur. 1.	" + i erimus	monit-ī erāmus	We shall have been advised.
2.	" + i eritis	monit-ī erātis	You will have been advised.
3.	" + i erunt	monit-ī erānt	They will have been advised.

*Obs.* — When an Adjective qualifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine: — *Puer et puella sunt pulchrī* = *the boy and the girl are beautiful*.

The same applies to the Participle used in the Supine Stem Tenses of the Passive Voice.

*Puer et puella laudātī sunt* = *the boy and the girl were praised*.

<sup>1</sup> Supine Stems of Verbs of Second Conjugation are rarely regular, and should be looked up.

## VOCABULARY

<i>Doceō, I teach (2),</i>	<i>Perfect Stem, dōcū-,</i>	<i>Supine Stem, dōct-</i>
<i>Videō, I see (2),</i>	" vīd-,	" vīs-
<i>Moveō, I move (2),</i>	" mōv-,	" mōt-.

Omnis (Adjective like *tristis*), all.

## EXERCISE XXVI

1. Rēx et rēgīna ab omnibus militib⁹ vīs-ī sunt.
2. Filius tuus et soror mea ā magistrō bonō doct-ī erunt.
3. Flūmina māgnā et mūrī altī rēgem impedi-ent.
4. Mūrus et porta oppidī nostrī sunt altī.
5. Rōmam urbem nostram et Rōmulum rēgem amā-mus.
6. Verba sapientia iūdicum bonōrum nōn audīv-istī.
7. Avēs multae puerōrum sagittīs vulnerāt-ae sunt.
8. Onus māgnum ā servīs timidīs nōn mōt-um erit.
9. Rōma, urbs nostra, ā Rōmulō rēge aedificāt-a est.
10. Virginēs pulchrae carmina dulcia cantā-bant.
11. Caius, amīcus tuus, et Iūlia, soror mea, aegrī fu-ērunt.
12. Librī tuī ab omnibus amīcīs nostrīs laudāt-ī erant.

1. The wall and the gate were built by Caius, your friend.
2. The boy and the girl had been taught by the son of the judge. [friend.]
3. We have seen Julia, your sister, and Lentulus, our
4. Books and letters were praised by the wise king.
5. Heavy stones had been moved by the great river.
6. We shall have been seen by the Gauls, our enemies.
7. You were frightened by the voices of the messengers.
8. The bold slaves had broken the gates of the city.
9. Rome, our city, will be attacked by all the soldiers.
10. The girls' sweet song will be praised by the queen.
11. We shall be wounded by the heavy spears of the enemy (pl.).
12. We were fearing the deep river and the vast sea.

## FOURTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in -ūs belong to the Fourth Declension.

The Nominative ends in -ūs if the Noun is Masculine (or Feminine).

The Nominative ends in -ū if the Noun is Neuter.

## MASCULINE

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Grād-ūs</b>	<i>a step (m.).</i>	<b>Grad-ūs</b>	<i>steps.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Grad-ūs</b>	<i>of a step.</i>	<b>Grad-ūum</b>	<i>of steps.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Grad-ūī</b>	<i>to or for a step.</i>	<b>Grad-ībus</b>	<i>to or for steps.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Grad-ūm</b>	<i>a step.</i>	<b>Grad-ūs</b>	<i>steps.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>Grad-ūs</b>	<i>O step.</i>	<b>Grad-ūs</b>	<i>O steps.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Grad-ū</b>	<i>by, with, or from a step.</i>	<b>Grad-ībus</b>	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>	

## NEUTER

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Gen-ū</b>	<i>a knee (n.).</i>	<b>Gen-ua</b>	<i>knees.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Gen-ūs</b>	<i>of a knee.</i>	<b>Gen-ūum</b>	<i>of knees.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Gen-ū</b>	<i>to or for a knee.</i>	<b>Gen-ībus</b>	<i>to or for knees.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Gen-ū</b>	<i>a knee.</i>	<b>Gen-ua</b>	<i>knees.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>Gen-ū</b>	<i>O knee.</i>	<b>Gen-ua</b>	<i>O knees</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Gen-ū</b>	<i>by, with, or from a knee.</i>	<b>Gen-ībus</b>	<i>by, with, or from knees.</i>	

[The Dat. Sing. has also the ending ū for Masculine and Feminine Nouns. The ending of the Dat. and Abl. Plur. is sometimes written -ibus.]

Carefully distinguish the Fourth from the Second Declension —

A Noun with Nominative in -ūs and Genitive in -ī is of the Second.

A Noun with Nominative in -ūs and Genitive in -ūs is of the Fourth.

*Obs.* — When an Adjective describes 'man,' 'woman,' or 'thing,' the Noun is often omitted in Latin, and the Adjective shows by its Gender whether 'man,' 'woman,' or 'thing' is meant. Thus —

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Masculine</i> , Bonus = <i>a good man.</i>	Bonī = <i>good men.</i>
<i>Feminine</i> , Bona = <i>a good woman.</i>	Bōnae = <i>good women.</i>
<i>Neuter</i> , Bonum = <i>a good thing.</i>	Bona = <i>good things.</i>

An Adjective so employed is said to be used Substantively.

## VOCABULARY

## Decline —

Like *Gradus*.

Arc-us, -ūs, m., <i>a bow.</i>	Imperāt-or, -ōris, m., <i>a general.</i>
Exercit-us, -ūs, m., <i>an army.</i>	Rōt-a, -ae, f., <i>a wheel.</i>
Curr-us, -ūs, m., <i>a chariot.</i>	
Mān-us, -ūs, f., <i>a hand.</i>	

## EXERCISE XXVII

1. Mīlitēs nostrī arcūs māgnōs manibus tenē-bant.
2. Manus tenera sorōris tuae vulnerāt-a erat.
3. Currūs hostium ab omnibus mīlitibus vīs-ī erunt.
4. Omnēs bonī Rōmulum rēgem nostrum amā-bunt.
5. Filius amīcī tuī ā multīs culpāt-us erat.
6. Exercitūs Gallōrum hostium nostrōrum vīd-imus.
7. Fortium opera et sapientium verba laudā-tis.
8. Multī sagittās et arcūs māgnōs portāv-ērunt.
9. Caesar imperātor exercitūs nostrī hostem nōn time-t.
10. Puerōrum audācium sagittās manū meā frēg-eram.
11. Māgnum exercitū et multōs currūs mīs-istis.
12. Fortēs et sapientēs ab omnibus laudā-buntur.
  
1. The vast armies of the Gauls were seen by our (men).
2. All your works have been praised by the wise (men).
3. The friends of Caius the wise judge wrote many (things).
4. We will shut the gates of the city with our (own) hands.
5. You did not see the bows and arrows of the enemy (pl.).
6. Many will blame Caesar, the general of your army.
7. The brave fear not the armies and the chariots of kings.
8. Rome, the city of brave men, will be attacked by Gauls.
9. The heavy burden was moved by the hand of a girl.
10. The king and the queen were loved by all good men.
11. The great stones will break the wheels of the chariots.
12. The rivers hindered the armies of the brave Gauls.

## THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

*Example* — RĘG-ĘRE, to rule

*Pres. Stem*, ręg-,      *Perf. Stem*, ręx-,      *Sup. Stem*, ręc-t.  
PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRES. STEM RĘG-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + or	reg-or	I am (being) ruled.
	" " + ēris	reg-ēris <sup>1</sup>	Thou art ruled.
	" " + ītur	reg-ītur	He is ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + īmur	reg-īmur	We are ruled.
	" " + īmini	reg-īmini	You are ruled.
	" " + untur	reg-untur	They are ruled.
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + ēbar	reg-ēbar	I was being ruled.
	" " + ēbaris	reg-ēbāris <sup>2</sup>	Thou wast being ruled.
	" " + ēbatur	reg-ēbātūr	He was being ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + ēbamur	reg-ēbāmūr	We were being ruled.
	" " + ēbamini	reg-ēbāmīnī	You were being ruled.
	" " + ēbantur	reg-ēbāntūr	They were being ruled.
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + ar	reg-ar	I shall be ruled.
	" " + ēris	reg-ēris <sup>3</sup>	Thou wilt be ruled.
	" " + ītur	reg-ētūr	He will be ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + īmur	reg-ēmūr	We shall be ruled.
	" " + īmini	reg-ēmīnī	You will be ruled.
	" " + entur	reg-ēntūr	They will be ruled.

<sup>1</sup> or reg-ēre.<sup>2</sup> or reg-ēbāre.<sup>3</sup> or reg-ērē.

*Obs.* — ‘With,’ when it means ‘together with’ or ‘in company with,’ is translated by ‘cum’ followed by the Ablative; as in the following: Mittō servum cum puerō = *I send a slave with the boy.*

**RULE — Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative with the preposition ‘cum.’**

Carefully distinguish this from the Ablative of Instrument, which shows *with* what or *by* what an action is done. See page 60.

Puer vulnerātus est sagittis = *the boy was wounded with arrows.*

## VOCABULARY

*Occidō, I kill* (3),      *Perfect Stem, occid-*,      *Supine Stem, occīs-*,  
*Gerō, I carry on* (3),      “      *gess-*,      “      *gest-*.  
*Fluctus, -ūs, m., a wave.*

*Ventus, -īs, m., wind.*

*N.B.* — *reg-ēris* (short *e*) is Second Person Singular Present;  
*reg-ēris* (long *e*) is Second Person Singular Future.

## EXERCISE XXVIII

1. *Ā Gallis vinc-ēmur.*      5. *Cum multīs mitt-ēmur.*
2. *Cum nūntiō mitt-eris.*      6. *Bella ger-ēbantur.*
3. *Nōn dūc-ēbāminī.*      7. *Ā Caesare dūc-ēbāmur.*
4. *Tēlīs occid-ēris.*      8. *Omnēs vinc-entur.*
9. *Multa sapientia ā Lentulō amīcō tuō scrīb-untur.*
10. *Imperātōrem cum omnibus amīcīs occid-ēmus.*
11. *Nāvēs multae flūctibus et ventō frang-untur.*
12. *Mūrum ingentem lapidibus māgnīs aedificā-bāmus.*
13. *Filiī nostrī cum nūntiīs vēlōcībus mitt-entur.*
14. *Multī fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs occid-ēbantur.*
15. *Virginis pulchrae carmina dulcia audīv-imus.*
16. *Librī māgnī ā Caiō, iñdice sapiente, scrīb-untur.*

1. Vast armies were being led by the brave general.
2. You will be slain by the heavy spear of the Gaul.
3. Many gifts will be sent by Julia your sister.
4. We will send a swift messenger with your slave.
5. Our king with (his) son will be slain by the enemy.
6. The gate of the city is being broken with a vast stone.
7. The Gauls with a vast army will attack our city.
8. Brave (men) are not frightened by waves and wind.
9. The wheels of our chariots will be broken by the stones.
10. We shall be led by Caesar, a brave general.
11. Your work has been praised by all good men.
12. The wise praise the good laws of Romulus our king.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS—*continued**Example*—REG-ERE, *to rule*

Pres. Stem, rēg-,

Perf. Stem, rēx-,

Sup. Stem, rēct-.

## PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM *RĒCT-*

## PERFECT AND AORIST

FORMATION		EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us sum	rēct-us sum	I have been	I was
	" " + us es	rēct-us es	Thou hast been	Thou wast
	" " + us est	rēct-us est	He has been	He was
Plur. 1.	" " + i sumus	rēct-ī sumus	We have been	We were
	" " + i estis	rēct-ī estis	You have been	You were
	" " + i sunt	rēct-ī sunt	They have been	They were

## PLUPERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us eram	rēct-us eram	I had been ruled.
2.	" " + us eras	rēct-us erās	Thou hadst been ruled.
3.	" " + us erat	rēct-us erat	He had been ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + i eramus	rēct-ī erāmus	We had been ruled.
	" " + i eratis	rēct-ī erātis	You had been ruled.
	" " + i erant	rēct-ī erant	They had been ruled.

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us ero	rēct-us ero	I shall have been ruled.
2.	" " + us eris	rēct-us eris	Thou wilt have been ruled.
3.	" " + us erit	rēct-us erit	He will have been ruled.
Plur. 1.	" " + i erimus	rēct-ī erimus	We shall have been ruled.
	" " + i eritis	rēct-ī eritis	You will have been ruled.
	" " + i erunt	rēct-ī erunt	They will have been ruled.

## 'To' AS INDIRECT OBJECT

'To' (or 'for') is the sign of the Dative Case. With such verbs as dō = *I give*, nārrō = *I tell*, mōnstrō = *I show*, etc., the Dative indicates 'to whom' (or 'to what') something is given, told, shown, etc. So used, it is called the **Dative of Indirect Object**. (See Ex. XXIX, 9.)

**RULE**—The Indirect Object is put in the Dative Case.

**'To' MEANING 'MOTION TOWARDS'**

When, however, motion towards a person, place, or thing is implied, 'to' is translated by the Preposition 'ad' or 'in' with the Accusative Case.

Thus — *Ad urbem missus est = he was sent to the city.*

*In urbem missus est = he was sent into the city.*

**RULE — Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative with the Preposition 'ad' or 'in.'**

(With town names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

**EXERCISE XXIX**

[In this and the following Exercises words introduced for the first time are given only in the Vocabulary at the end.]

1. Rēx Gallōrum cum exercitū ad urbem contend-it.
2. Multae nāvēs flūctibus et ventō frāct-ae erant.
3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs ad exercitum nostrum miss-ī sunt.
4. Urbis portae ā servīs timidīs claus-ae erunt.
5. Hastae et sagittae fuērunt ūtilēs mīlitibus.
6. Librōs Lentulī, amīcī tuī, rēgī mōnstrāv-imus.
7. Rēx et rēgīna omnibus bonīs cārī fu-ērunt.
8. Carmina avium parvārum sunt dulcia omnibus.
9. Urbis turrēs et portās imperātōrī mōnstrā-bimus.
10. Cum multīs Gallīs in urbem vestram duct-ī sumus.
11. Liber tuus Lentulō iūdicis fīliō ūtilis erit.
  
1. The name of our general is dear to all the soldiers.
2. All the slaves have been sent to the great city.
3. The wall of the temple was broken by the waves.
4. Our armies had been conquered by the Gauls, our enemies.
5. The words of the judges will be declared to the king.
6. The messengers had been sent to the city of the queen.
7. We were marching with a great army to the river.
8. Many brave men were slain by the darts of the enemy.
9. The ships of the enemy were useful to our queen.
10. The chariot's wheels had been broken by the stones.
11. The letters and books were shown to all the boys.

## FIFTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in -*ēi* are of the Fifth Declension. The Nominative Singular ends in -*ēs*, and the Gender is Feminine (except *diēs*, usually Masc.).

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	Di- <b>ēs</b>	<i>a day</i> (m., f.).	Di- <b>ēs</b>	<i>days.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Di- <b>ēi</b>	<i>of a day.</i>	Di- <b>ērum</b>	<i>of days.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Di- <b>ēi</b>	<i>to or for a day.</i>	Di- <b>ēbus</b>	<i>to or for days.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Di- <b>em</b>	<i>a day.</i>	Di- <b>ēs</b>	<i>days.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	Di- <b>ēs</b>	<i>O day.</i>	Di- <b>ēs</b>	<i>O days.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Di- <b>ē</b>	<i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	Di- <b>ēbus</b>	<i>by, with, or from days.</i>	

*Obs.* — The ending of the Genitive and Dative Singular is *ēi* not *ē* when a consonant precedes it. Thus, *spēs*, *spēi* = *hope*.

## CASE-ENDINGS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS

	1	2	3	4	5
	Fem.	Masc. Fem. <sup>Neut.</sup>	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	- <i>ā</i>	- <i>us</i> - <i>er</i> - <i>um</i>	<i>various</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēi</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>ūi</i> - <i>ū</i>	- <i>ēi</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	- <i>am</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>em</i>	= <i>Nom.</i> - <i>um</i>	- <i>em</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	- <i>ā</i>	- <i>e</i> - <i>er</i> - <i>um</i>	= <i>Nom.</i> - <i>um</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	- <i>ā</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>e</i> ( <i>i</i> )	- <i>ū</i>	- <i>ē</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ua</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	- <i>ārum</i>	- <i>ōrum</i>	{ - <i>um</i> { - <i>ium</i>	- <i>uum</i>	- <i>ērum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	- <i>īs</i>	- <i>īs</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ēbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	- <i>ās</i>	- <i>ōs</i>	- <i>ā</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	- <i>āe</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>ā</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	- <i>īs</i>	- <i>īs</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ēbus</i>

## 'IN' AND 'INTO'

The Latin word *in* has two meanings —

*In* with Accus. means 'into' or 'to,' and shows motion towards a place (see, however, p. 75).

*In* with the Ablative means 'in,' and shows position in a place.

Thus, *In urbem* = *into the city*; *in urbe* = *in the city*.

**RULE — Place 'where' or 'in which' is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'in.'**

(Town names and a few other words require a different Case to express 'place where' and 'place in which.')

**EXERCISE XXX**

1. Caesar cum māgnō exercitū in Ītaliā contend-ēbat.
2. Rēx et rēgīna in urbe nostrā occīsī erant.
3. Currūs nostrōs et nāvēs amīcō tuō mōnstrā-bāmus.
4. Iūlia soror tua ab omnibus bonīs laudāt-a erit.
5. Captīvī miserī ab imperātōre in urbem duct-ī sunt.
6. Cum Lentulō, iūdīcis fīlīo, in Ītaliā mitt-ēris.
7. Mīlitēs multī sagittīs et hastīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
8. Ītalia, pātria nostra, omnibus fortibus cāra est.
9. Servus niger in currū cum imperātōre sedē-bat.
10. Nūntiōs multōs ad iūdicem bonum mīs-istis.
11. Mīlitēs fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs nōn vinc-entur.
12. Dulcia sunt omnibus sapientibus puellārum carmina.

1. We have not seen Lentulus, the friend of your son.
2. We will march with Caesar, our general, into Italy.
3. All things will be declared to the judge by the slaves.
4. Many were slain in the town by the arrows of the Gauls.
5. Julia, your sister, is dear to all (her) friends.
6. The slaves were carrying a heavy burden into the town.
7. The armies of our enemies will march into Italy.
8. We were showing our books to Lentulus, your son.
9. Caesar, our general, has carried on many great wars.
10. The queen will sit with the king in a beautiful chariot.
11. The words of the general were declared to all the soldiers.
12. The timid sheep are frightened by the voices of the boys.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION: I-VERBS

AUDI-RE, *to hear**Pres. Stem*, audi-*Perf. Stem*, audīv-*Sup. Stem*, audit-

## PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM AUDI-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + or	audi-or	I am (being) heard.
	" + ris	audi-ris	Thou art heard.
	" + tur	audi-tur	He is heard.
Plur. 1.	" + mur	audi-mur	We are heard.
	" + mini	audi-mini	You are heard.
	" + untur	audi-untur	They are heard.
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + ēbar	audi-ēbar	I was being
	" + ēbaris	audi-ēbāris	Thou wast being
	" + ēbatur	audi-ēbātūr	He was being
Plur. 1.	" + ēbamur	audi-ēbāmūr	We were being
	" + ēbamini	audi-ēbāmīnī	You were being
	" + ēbantur	audi-ēbāntūr	They were being
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + ar	audi-ar	I shall be heard.
	" + ēris	audi-ēris	Thou wilt be heard.
	" + ētur	audi-ētur	He will be heard.
Plur. 1.	" + ēmur	audi-ēmur	We shall be heard.
	" + ēmini	audi-ēminī	You will be heard.
	" + entur	audi-ēntūr	They will be heard.

[The Second Person Singular of each of the above Tenses has a second form, viz. Pres. *audi-ire*, Imperf. *audi-ēbāre*, Fut. *audi-ēre*.]

RULE — Time 'when' is expressed by the Ablative.

RULE — Time 'how long' is expressed by the Accusative.

Prīmō annō occīsus est = *he was killed in the first year (when)*.Multōs annōs manēbit = *he will remain many years (how long)*.

**EXERCISE XXXI**

The Latin word *ē* or *ex* means 'from' or 'out of,' and takes an Ablative; as *Ex Italia* = *out of Italy*.

1. Proximō annō omnēs urbēs ā mīlitibus mūni-ēbantur.
2. Ā Lentulō, iūdīce sapiente, pūni-ēris.
3. Nāvēs nostrae flūctibus et ventō impedi-untur.
4. Captīvī diēs multōs in oppidō manē-bunt.
5. Prīmō diē nūntiōs ex urbe mīs-imus.
6. Verba tua rēgī et rēgīnae nūntiā-buntur.
7. Puerī ignāvī ā magistrō nostrō pūni-untur.
8. Gallī cum exercitū māgnō ad urbem contend-ent.
9. Librōs multōs et epistolās manū meā scrips-ī.
10. Hastae et sagittae mīliti fortī ūtilēs erunt.
11. Gallōrum imperātor annō secundō occīs-us erat.
12. Carmen puellārum ab omnibus laudāt-um erit.

1. We were being instructed by Lentulus, a wise master.
2. You will be hindered by the river and by the walls.
3. The city is being fortified by Caesar, the general.
4. The next day the slaves were sent out of the town.
5. Many captives were being led into Italy by our (men).
6. The son of the general was wounded with a short spear.
7. We have been sent with the swift messenger to the king.
8. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
9. We do not fear the armies of the Gauls, our enemies.
10. The voice of the general will be heard by all the soldiers.
11. The gate of the city will be guarded by a brave man.
12. The citizens remained many hours in the temple of Diana.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: I-VERBS — *continued**Example —*AUDĪ-RE, *to hear**Pres. Stem, audī-,**Perf. Stem, audīv-,**Sup. Stem, audit-*

## PASSIVE VOICE

## TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM AUDĪT-

The Supine Stem of a Regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

## PERFECT AND AORIST

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us sum	audīt-us sum	I have been	I was Thou wast He was We were You were They were
	" " + us es	audit-us es	Thou hast been	
	" " + us est	audit-us est	He has been	
Plur. 1.	" " + i sumus	audit-i sumus	We have been	heard. p.r.
	" " + i estis	audit-i estis	You have been	
	" " + i sunt	audit-i sunt	They have been	

## PLUPERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	audit-us eram	I had been heard.
2.	" " + us eras	audit-us erās	Thou hadst been heard.
3.	" " + us erat	audit-us erat	He had been heard.
Plur. 1.	" " + i eramus	audit-i erāmus	We had been heard.
2.	" " + i eratis	audit-i erātis	You had been heard.
3.	" " + i erant	audit-i erant	They had been heard.

## FUTURE PERFECT

Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	audit-us erō	I shall have been heard.
2.	" " + us eris	audit-us eris	Thou wilt have been heard.
3.	" " + us erit	audit-us erit	He will have been heard.
Plur. 1.	" " + i erimus	audit-i erimus	We shall have been heard.
2.	" " + i eritis	audit-i eritis	You will have been heard.
3.	" " + i erunt	audit-i erunt	They will have been heard.

A Sentence containing an Active Transitive Verb with an Object can be turned into a Sentence containing a Passive Verb with an Ablative of Agent (or Instrument), or *vice versa*. See page 83.

**EXERCISE XXXII**

1. Proximō diē omnēs nāvēs nostrae flūctibus frāct-ae sunt.
2. Onus māgnum et grave multās hōrās portā-bāmus.
3. Urbis portae ab imperātōre prīmā hōrā claud-entur.
4. Iūdicum fīliī cum nostrīs fīliīs ērudīt-ī sunt.
5. Multōs diēs in Ītaliā cum amīcīs māns-imus.
6. Secundā hōrā nūntium vēlōcem ex urbe mitt-ēmus.
7. Proximō annō māgnum exercitum in Ītaliām dūx-ī.
8. Vōcēs puellārum in vestrīs templīs audīt-ae erunt.
9. Multōs diēs in nāve cum mīlitibus manē-bis.
10. Annō secundō Gallī omnēs ā nostrīs vīctī sunt.
11. Cāra est cīvibus omnībus Ītalia pātria nostra.
12. Exercitūs nostrī ab imperātōre fortī dūc-ēbantur.
  
1. On the next day a voice was heard in the temples.
2. For many days the captives remained in the city.
3. All the cities of Italy had been fortified by our men.
4. The messenger was sent out of the city at the first hour.
5. The next year many brave (men) were slain by the enemies.
6. The great rivers will hinder the armies of the Gauls.
7. On the second day the town will be attacked by the king.
8. The messengers had declared your words to the judge.
9. You were seen by Caius our slave and by many citizens.
10. We feared the darts of the enemy and the waves of the sea.
11. For many hours we sat with the captives in the temple.
12. At the first hour the ships were seen by our messengers.

## TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

PASSIVE VOICE. For Table of Active Voice, see p. 46.

		SINGULAR			PLURAL			
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Present		Am-or <sup>1</sup>	amā-ris	amā-tur	amā-mur	amā-minī	ama-njur	
		Mone-or	monē-ris	monē-tur	monē-mur	monē-minī	mone-ntur	
		Reg-or	reg-eris	reg-itur	reg-imur	reg-iminī	reg-untur	
		Audi-or	audī-ris	audī-tur	audī-mur	audī-minī	audi-untur	
Imperfect		Amā-	{ bar	bāris	bātūr	bāmūr	bāminī	bantur
		Monē-						
		Reg-	{ ēbar	ēbāris	ēbātūr	ēbāmūr	ēbāminī	ēbantur
		Audi-						
Fut. Simp.		Amā-	{ bor	beris	bitur	bimur	biminī	buntur
		Monē-						
		Reg-	{ ar	ēris	ētūr	ēmūr	ēminī	entur
		Audi-						
Perfect & Aorist		Amāt-	{ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
		Monit-						
		Rēct-	{ sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
		Audit-						
Plu-perf.		Amāt-	{ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
		Monit-						
		Rēct-	{ eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant
		Audit-						
Fut. Perf.		Amāt-	{ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
		Monit-						
		Rēct-	{ erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
		Audit-						

## ENGLISH

Present — *I am being loved, or am loved, etc.*Imperfect — *I was being loved, etc.*Future Simple — *I shall or will be loved, etc.*{ Perfect — *I have been loved, etc.*{ Aorist — *I was loved, etc.*Pluperfect — *I had been loved, etc.*Future Perfect — *I shall or will have been loved, etc.*<sup>1</sup> The First Person Singular Present is *amor* for *amaor*.

## RECAPITULATORY

## Active and Passive Voices, Four Conjugations

- |                  |                   |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Vidē-bar.     | 10. Vocāt-a erit. | 19. Pūni-entur.    |
| 2. Culpā-beris.  | 11. Sedē-bās.     | 20. Manē-bunt.     |
| 3. Dūc-eris.     | 12. Mūni-ēmus.    | 21. Dūc-iminī.     |
| 4. Pūni-untur.   | 13. Custōdī-tis.  | 22. Docē-tis.      |
| 5. Vinc-ētur.    | 14. Vocā-bimur.   | 23. Vinc-ēbāris.   |
| 6. Terrē-tur.    | 15. Doct-ī erant. | 24. Mōnstrāv-istī. |
| 7. Movē-mur.     | 16. Terrē-ris.    | 25. Vocāt-us es.   |
| 8. Mōnstra-ntur. | 17. Aedificā-tis. | 26. Pūni-ēminī.    |
| 9. Vinc-ar.      | 18. Miss-a est.   | 27. Movē-ris.      |

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. We are conquering.   | 9. Thou wilt be blamed.   |
| 2. Ye were seen.        | 10. We are instructed.    |
| 3. She has been taught. | 11. He is being praised.  |
| 4. We are being led.    | 12. They are building.    |
| 5. Thou wilt write.     | 13. They did not fear.    |
| 6. We shall be sent.    | 14. Thou art not seen.    |
| 7. They were punished   | 15. She had been sent.    |
| 8. I was being called.  | 16. I shall have written. |

## FORMULA FOR INVERSION OF SENTENCES

The Subject of the Active Sentence becomes the Ablative of Agent (or Instrument) in the Passive Sentence. The Object of the Active Sentence becomes the Subject of the Passive Sentence.

S.            V. T.            O.  
Magister laudat puerum.

S.            V. P.            AB. A.  
Puer laudātur ā magistrō.

It will be found useful to practise this inversion by turning sentences from Active to Passive and from Passive to Active in any Exercise from No. VIII.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison, viz.—

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Dūr-us, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-iōr, <i>harder</i> ,	dūr-issimus, { <i>hardest</i> . <i>very hard</i> .

## RULE FOR FORMING DEGREES OF COMPARISON

The Comparative is formed from the Genitive Singular of the Positive by taking away the Genitive ending *-ī* or *-is*, and adding *-iōr* in its place;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Comparative *dūr-iōr*.

The Superlative is formed by taking away the Genitive Ending and adding *-issimūs* in its place;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Superlative *dūr-issimūs*.

## DECLEMNION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

All Comparatives are declined like *melior*, *melius*, p. 62.

All Superlatives     “     “     “     *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

## EXAMPLES

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Cār-us, <i>dear</i> ,	cār-iōr, -ius,	cār-issimus, -a, -um.
Long-us, <i>long</i> ,	long-iōr, -ius,	long-issimus, -a, -um.
Trist-is, <i>sad</i> ,	trist-iōr, -ius,	trist-issimus, -a, -um.
Dulc-is, <i>sweet</i> ,	dulc-iōr, -ius,	dulc-issimus, -a, -um.
Fēlīx, <i>happy</i> ,	fēlīc-iōr, -ius,	fēlīc-issimus, -a, -um.
Ingēns, <i>vast</i> ,	ingent-iōr, -ius,	ingent-issimus, -a, -um.

RULE—Two Nouns joined by ‘quam’ (than) must be in the same Case; thus, *Servus est fēlīcior quam rēx* = *the slave is happier than the king*. Here both *slave* and *king* are in the Nominative.

*Obs.*—In making a Comparison between two nouns, ‘quam’ (than) may be omitted; but the second of the two nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case. Thus, *Servus est fēlīcior rēge* = *The slave is happier than the king*.

## EXERCISE XXXIII

1. Amīcus meus est omnium iūdicum sapientissimus.
2. Sagittae nostrae breviōrēs sunt quam hasta tua.
3. Proximō diē nūntium vēlōcissimum ex urbe mīs-ī.
4. Carmina dulcissima puellārum nōn audīv-istis.
5. Servī miserī onus gravissimum portāv-erant.
6. Fortissimī mīlitum nostrōrum ā Gallīs occīs-ī erant.
7. Lentulī iūdicis sapientissimī verba laudā-bāmus.
8. Templum Diānae altius est quam mūrus noster.
9. Multōs annōs in urbe iūcundissimā māns-imus.
10. Nostrī librī ūtiliōrēs sunt quam vestrī (librī).
11. Caium occīdistī, omnium cīvium fortissimum.
12. Audāciōrem imperātōrem Caesare nōn vīdī.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. A sweeter song.  | 7. By a very bold man.   |
| 2. The heaviest burden.   | 8. By a heavier stone.   |
| 3. Very brave (men).  | 9. With dearest friends. |
| 4. More beautiful girls.  | 10. Sweeter songs.       |
| 5. Of a shorter letter.   | 11. A wiser word.        |
| 6. Of longer spears.  | 12. Of heavier darts.    |
| 13. The spears of the Gauls are longer than ours ( <i>i.e.</i> our spears). |                          |
| 14. We will send Caius the boldest of all the citizens.                     |                          |
| 15. The songs of little birds are sweeter than your voice.                  |                          |
| 16. I hear the voice of Lentulus, a very brave soldier.                     |                          |
| 17. To a wise man books are more useful than spears.                        |                          |
| 18. We have not seen a more beautiful land than Italy.                      |                          |

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *-ER*

Adjectives in *-er* (like *niger* and *tener*) form their Comparative according to the rule already given (p. 84), but their Superlative is formed by adding *-rīmus* to the Masculine Nominative Singular.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Niger, <i>black</i> ,	nigr-ior, -ius,	niger-rīmus, -a, -um.
Tener, <i>tender</i> ,	tener-ior, -ius,	tener-rīmus, -a, -um.
Pulcher, <i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchr-ior, -ius,	pulcher-rīmus, -a, -um.

SIX ADJECTIVES FORM SUPERLATIVE IN *-LĪMUS*

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Facil-is, <i>easy</i> ,	facil-iор, -ius,	facil-līmus, -a, -um.
Difficil-is, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficil-iор, -ius,	difficil-līmus, -a, -um.
Simil-is, <i>like</i> ,	simil-iор, -ius,	simil-līmus, -a, -um.
Dissimil-is, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimil-iор, -ius,	dissimil-līmus, -a, -um.
Gracil-is, <i>slender</i> ,	gracil-iор, -ius,	gracil-līmus, -a, -um.
Humil-is, <i>low</i> ,	humil-iор, -ius,	humil-līmus, -a, -um.

## IRREGULAR

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Bonus, <i>good</i> ,	meli-or, -us,	optimus, -a, -um.
Malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pēi-or, -us,	pessimus, -a, -um.
Māgnus, <i>great</i> ,	māi-or, -us,	māximus, -a, -um.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	min-or, -us,	minimus, -a, -um.
Multus, { <i>much</i> , {	plūs (neut.), <sup>1</sup>	plūrimus, -a, -um.

<sup>1</sup> The Declension of *plūs* is irregular.

**EXERCISE XXXIV**

1. Pătrēs nostrī urbem pulcherrimam aedificāv-ērunt.
2. Optimum dōnum ā Lentulō amīcō meō miss-um est.
3. Virginēs pulcherrimae carmen melius cantā-bant.
4. Rōma, urbs māxima, ā Gallīs oppūgnāt-a erit.
5. Nāvēs minōrēs flūctibus et ventō frang-entur.
6. Caium, cīvem pessimum, ex Ītaliā mīs-erāmus.
7. Verba iūdicis optimī ab omnibus laudā-buntur.
8. Imperātōris filius est omnium puerōrum minimus.
9. Verba amīcī tuī pēiōra fu-ērunt quam facta.
10. Servī miserrimī opus difficillimum timē-bant.
11. Māxima opera mīlitibus nostrīs sunt facillima.
12. Plūrimī captīvī ab hostibus nostrīs occid-ēbantur.

1. We have seen Rome, the largest city of Italy.
2. Very many brave (men) were slain by the Gauls.
3. We will show the best books to Julia, your sister.
4. Caesar, with a very large army, is marching into Italy.
5. The boldest soldiers feared the chariots of the enemy.
6. You have never seen a larger river than the Rhine.
7. The books were written by Caius, a very bad judge.
8. A very great forest will hinder Caesar's army.
9. The best citizens are praised by Romulus, the king.
10. The deeds of many (men) are better than (their) words.
11. We will remain many days in a very beautiful city.
12. The worst citizens will be punished by the judges.

In this and in the following exercise the vowel-markings have been omitted purposely. The pupil may be required to supply them.

## EXERCISE XXXV

1. Dona multa a Iulia sorore tua mitt-entur.
2. Rex noster cum filio suo ab hostibus occis-us est.
3. Urbis portae lapide ingenti frang-ebantur.
4. Nuntii veloces in urbem reginae miss-i erant.
5. Hostium naves imperatori nostro utiles erunt.
6. A Caio, magistro sapientissimo, non culpa-beris.
7. Lentulo, amico tuo, libros nostros monstra-bimus.
8. Imperatoris verba militibus omnibus nuntia-ntur.
9. Non vid-imus puellam pulchriorem quam Iuliam.
10. Proximo anno multi a Gallis occis-i sunt.
11. Multos dies in Italia cum Lentulo mans-imus.
12. Exercitus nostri silvis maximis impedit-i sunt.
  
1. Our walls are higher than the temple of Diana.<sup>1</sup>
2. On the next day many very brave (men) were slain.
3. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
4. The gates of the city were shut at the second hour.
5. The Gauls, our enemies, were marching into Italy.
6. We will announce your words to Caesar, the general.
7. All these books were written by a very wise (man).
8. We will march with your soldiers into Italy.
9. The boys and the girls will have been praised by all.
10. The king and the queen are dear to all the citizens.
11. Many ships will be sent by the brave general.
12. You have heard the very sweet song of the girls.

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<sup>1</sup> Two ways.

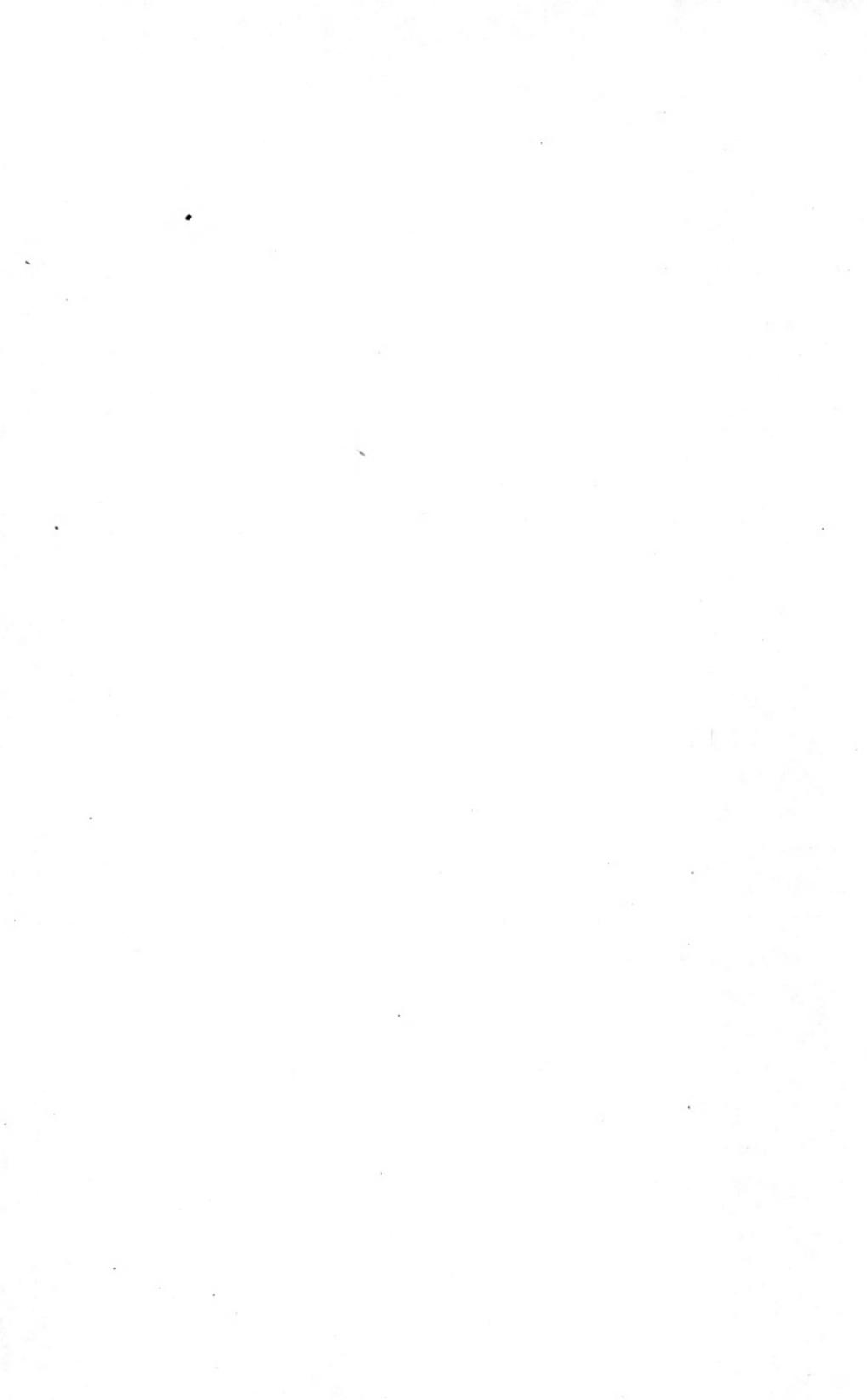
**EXERCISE XXXVI**

1. Roma, urbs pulcherrima, a Gallis oppugnat-a erat.
2. Dulcis est vox tua: dulcius est avium carmen.
3. Hostium naves maiores erant quam nostrae (naves).
4. Optimi milites ab imperatore forti lauda-bantur.
5. Caius amicus tuus plurimos libros scrips-it.
6. Lentuli filius omnium iudicium est sapientissimus.
7. Servos et cives pessimos ex urbe mis-eramus.
8. Hastas et sagittas plurimas manibus freg-imus.
9. Urbes omnes ab imperatoribus nostris muni-untur.
10. Servi miseri onus gravissimum porta-bant.
11. Cives omnes iudicis sapientis verba lauda-nt.
12. Currus et naves hostium non time-bimus.

1. The wall is high: the temple of Diana is higher.
2. We will send a swifter messenger than your slave.
3. The armies of the Gauls are larger than our (armies).<sup>1</sup>
4. The name of the queen is dear to many brave (men).
5. Your words are wise: your books will be very useful.
6. She was wounded with a heavy spear by the slave.
7. We will not march with your general into Italy.
8. On the next day we sent a swift messenger to the city.
9. Many captives are being led by Caesar into the town.
10. A slave was sitting in the general's chariot.
11. The judge's sons were blamed by all wise men.
12. The captives will remain many years in the town,

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<sup>1</sup> Two ways.



# APPENDIX

## NOUNS

### FIRST DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ae*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Mēns-a, <i>a table</i> ( <i>f.</i> ).	Mēns-ae, <i>tables</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Mēns-ae, <i>of a table</i> .	Mēns-ārum, <i>of tables</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> Mēns-ae, <i>to or for a table</i> .	Mēns-īs, <i>to or for tables</i> .
<i>Acc.</i> Mēns-am, <i>a table</i> .	Mēns-ās, <i>tables</i> .
<i>Voc.</i> Mēns-a, <i>O table</i> .	Mēns-ae, <i>O tables</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> Mēns-ā, <i>by, with, or from a table</i> .	Mēns-īs, <i>by, with, or from tables</i> .

### SECOND DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-i*

#### *a. MASCULINE*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Domin-us, <i>a lord</i> ( <i>m.</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> Domin-ī, <i>lords</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Domin-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Domin-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Domin-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Domin-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Domin-um	<i>Acc.</i> Domin-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Domin-e	<i>Voc.</i> Domin-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Domin-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Domin-īs
<i>Nom.</i> Magister, <i>a master</i> ( <i>m.</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> Magistr-ī, <i>masters</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Magistr-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Magistr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Magistr-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Magistr-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Magistr-um	<i>Acc.</i> Magistr-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Magister	<i>Voc.</i> Magistr-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Magistr-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Magistr-īs

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Puer, <i>a boy</i> ( <i>m.</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> Puer-ī, <i>boys</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Puer-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Puer-um	<i>Acc.</i> Puer-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Puer	<i>Voc.</i> Puer-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Puer-īs

#### *b. NEUTER*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Bell-um, <i>war</i> ( <i>n.</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> Bell-a, <i>wars</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Bell-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Acc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Voc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Voc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Abl.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Bell-īs

THIRD DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-is*INCREASING NOUNS. GEN. PLUR. *-um*

## a. MASCULINE AND FEMININE

Iūdex ( <i>m.</i> ) = judge		Virgō ( <i>f.</i> ) = virgin	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Nom.</i> Virgō	Virgin-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Iūdic-is	Iūdic-um	<i>Gen.</i> Virgin-is	Virgin-um
<i>Dat.</i> Iūdic-ī	Iūdic-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Virgin-ī	Virgin-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Iūdic-em	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Acc.</i> Virgin-em	Virgin-ēs
<i>Voc.</i> Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Voc.</i> Virgō	Virgin-ēs
<i>Abl.</i> Iūdic-e	Iūdic-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Virgin-e	Virgin-ibus

## b. NEUTER

Nōmen ( <i>n.</i> ) = Name		Opus ( <i>n.</i> ) = work	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Nom.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Gen.</i> Nōmin-is	Nōmin-um	<i>Gen.</i> Oper-is	Oper-um
<i>Dat.</i> Nōmin-ī	Nōmin-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Oper-ī	Oper-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Acc.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Voc.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Voc.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Abl.</i> Nōmin-e	Nōmin-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Oper-e	Oper-ibus

NOT-INCREASING NOUNS. GEN. PLUR. *-ium*

a. MASCULINE AND FEMININE		b. NEUTER	
Ovis ( <i>f.</i> ) = sheep		Mare ( <i>n.</i> ) = sea	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Ov-is	Ov-ēs	<i>Nom.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Gen.</i> Ov-is	Ov-iūm	<i>Gen.</i> Mar-is	Mar-iūm
<i>Dat.</i> Ov-ī	Ov-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Mar-ī	Mar-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Ov-em	Ov-ēs	<i>Acc.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Voc.</i> Ov-is	Ov-ēs	<i>Voc.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Abl.</i> Ov-e	Ov-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Mar-ī	Mar-ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ūs**a. MASCULINE AND FEMININE (FEW)**Gradus (m.) = step*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Grad-us	Grad-ūs
<i>Gen.</i> Grad-ūs	Grad-uum
<i>Dat.</i> Grad-ūi (ū)	Grad-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Grad-um	Grad-ūs
<i>Voc.</i> Grad-us	Grad-ūs
<i>Abl.</i> Grad-ū	Grad-ibus

*b. NEUTER**Genū (n.) = knee*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Gen.</i> Gen-ūs	Gen-uum
<i>Dat.</i> Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)
<i>Acc.</i> Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Voc.</i> Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Abl.</i> Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)

FIFTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ēī*

## MOSTLY FEMININE

*Diēs (m., f.) = day*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Di-ēs	Di-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Di-ēī	Di-ērum
<i>Dat.</i> Di-ēī	Di-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i> Di-em	Di-ēs
<i>Voc.</i> Di-ēs	Di-ēs
<i>Abl.</i> Di-ē	Di-ēbus

*Rēs (f.) = thing, matter*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Rēs	Rēs
<i>Gen.</i> Rei	Rērum
<i>Dat.</i> Rei	Rēbus
<i>Acc.</i> Rem	Rēs
<i>Voc.</i> Rēs	Rēs
<i>Abl.</i> Re	Rēbus

## ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Bon-us	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-i	bon-ae	bon-a
<i>Gen.</i> Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī	Bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Bon-um	bon-am	bon-um	Bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-a
<i>Voc.</i> Bon-e	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
<i>Abl.</i> Bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bonīs
<i>Nom.</i> Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Gen.</i> Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
<i>Voc.</i> Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Abl.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Nom.</i> Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Gen.</i> Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
<i>Voc.</i> Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Abl.</i> Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-is	tener-is	tener-īs

## ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Melior		Melius, <i>better</i>	<i>Nom.</i> Trist-is		Trist-e, <i>sad</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Meliōr-is		Meliōr-is	<i>Gen.</i> Trist-is		Trist-is
<i>Dat.</i> Meliōr-ī		Meliōr-ī	<i>Dat.</i> Trist-ī		Trist-ī
<i>Acc.</i> Meliōr-em		Melius	<i>Acc.</i> Trist-em		Trist-e
<i>Voc.</i> Melior		Melius	<i>Voc.</i> Trist-is		Trist-e
<i>Abl.</i> Meliōr-e or -ī		Meliōr-e or -ī	<i>Abl.</i> Trist-ī		Trist-ī
PLURAL			PLURAL		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Meliōr-ēs		Meliōr-a	<i>Nom.</i> Trist-ēs		Trist-ia
<i>Gen.</i> Meliōr-um		Meliōr-um	<i>Gen.</i> Trist-ium		Trist-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Meliōr-ibus		Meliōr-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Trist-ibus		Trist-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Meliōr-ēs		Meliōr-a	<i>Acc.</i> Trist-ēs		Trist-ia
<i>Voc.</i> Meliōr-ēs		Meliōr-a	<i>Voc.</i> Trist-ēs		Trist-ia
<i>Abl.</i> Meliōr-ibus		Meliōr-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Trist-ibus		Trist-ibus
SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Fēlix		Fēlix, <i>happy</i>	<i>Nom.</i> Ingēns,		Ingēns, <i>huge</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Fēlic-is		Fēlic-is	<i>Gen.</i> Ingēnt-is		Ingēnt-is
<i>Dat.</i> Fēlic-ī		Fēlic-ī	<i>Dat.</i> Ingēnt-ī		Ingēnt-ī
<i>Acc.</i> Fēlic-em		Fēlix	<i>Acc.</i> Ingēnt-em		Ingēns
<i>Voc.</i> Fēlix		Fēlix	<i>Voc.</i> Ingēns		Ingēns
<i>Abl.</i> Fēlic-ī or -e		Fēlic-ī or -e	<i>Abl.</i> Ingēnt-ī or -e		Ingēnt-ī or -e
PLURAL			PLURAL		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Fēlic-ēs		Fēlic-ia	<i>Nom.</i> Ingēnt-ēs		Ingēnt-ia
<i>Gen.</i> Fēlic-ium		Fēlic-ium	<i>Gen.</i> Ingēnt-ium		Ingēnt-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Fēlic-ibus		Fēlic-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Ingēnt-ibus		Ingēnt-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Fēlic-ēs		Fēlic-ia	<i>Acc.</i> Ingēnt-ēs		Ingēnt-ia
<i>Voc.</i> Fēlic-ēs		Fēlic-ia	<i>Voc.</i> Ingēnt-ēs		Ingēnt-ia
<i>Abl.</i> Fēlic-ibus		Fēlic-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Ingēnt-ibus		Ingēnt-ibus

## NUMERALS (up to 20)

- |     |       |           |     |        |                |
|-----|-------|-----------|-----|--------|----------------|
| 1.  | I.    | ūnus.     | 11. | XI.    | ūndecim.       |
| 2.  | II.   | duo.      | 12. | XII.   | duodecim.      |
| 3.  | III.  | trēs.     | 13. | XIII.  | tredecim.      |
| 4.  | IV.   | quattuor. | 14. | XIV.   | quattuordecim. |
| 5.  | V.    | quīnque.  | 15. | XV.    | quīndecim.     |
| 6.  | VI.   | sex.      | 16. | XVI.   | sēdecim.       |
| 7.  | VII.  | septem.   | 17. | XVII.  | septendecim.   |
| 8.  | VIII. | octō.     | 18. | XVIII. | duodēviginti.  |
| 9.  | IX.   | novem.    | 19. | XIX.   | ūndēviginti.   |
| 10. | X.    | decem.    | 20. | XX.    | viginti.       |

## THE VERB SUM, 'I Am'

PRESENT STEM *Es-*

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
	<i>I am.</i>	<i>I was.</i>	<i>I shall be.</i>
Sing. 1.	Sum	eram	erō
2.	es	erās	eris
3.	es-t	erat	erit
Plur. 1.	sumus	erāmus	erimus
2.	es-tis	erātis	eritis
3.	sunt	erant	erunt

PERFECT STEM *FU-*

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	<i>I have been. I was.</i>	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>
Sing. 1.	Fu-ī	fu-eram	fu-erō
2.	fu-istī	fu-erās	fu-eris
3.	fu-it	fu-erat	fu-erit
Plur. 1.	fu-imus	fu-erāmus	fu-erimus
2.	fu-istis	fu-erātis	fu-eritis
3.	fu-ērunt or -ēre	fu-erant	fu-erint

## ACTIVE

## PRESENT STEM TENSES

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	<i>I was loring.</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>
	2.	Amō	amā-bam	amā-bō
	3.	amā-s	amā-bās	amā-bis
	Plur. 1.	ama-t	amā-bat	amā-bit
	2.	amā-mus	amā-bāmus	amā-bimus
	3.	amā-tis	amā-bātis	amā-bitis
		ama-nt	amā-bant	amā-bunt
Second Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I advise, am advising, do advise.</i>	<i>I was advising.</i>	<i>I shall advise.</i>
	2.	Mone-ō	monē-bam	monē-bō
	3.	monē-s	monē-bās	monē-bis
	Plur. 1.	mone-t	monē-bat	monē-bit
	2.	monē-mus	monē-bāmus	monē-bimus
	3.	monē-tis	monē-bātis	monē-bitis
		mone-nt	monē-bant	monē-bunt
Third Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I rule, am ruling, do rule.</i>	<i>I was ruling.</i>	<i>I shall rule</i>
	2.	Reg-ō	reg-ēbam	reg-am
	3.	reg-is	reg-ēbās	reg-ēs
	Plur. 1.	reg-it	reg-ēbat	reg-et
	2.	reg-i-mus	reg-ēbāmus	reg-ēmus
	3.	reg-i-tis	reg-ēbātis	reg-ētis
		reg-unt	reg-ēbant	reg-ent
Fourth Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I hear, am hearing, do hear.</i>	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>I shall hear.</i>
	2.	Audi-ō	audi-ēbam	audi-am
	3.	audi-s	audi-ēbās	audi-ēs
	Plur. 1.	audi-t	audi-ēbat	audi-et
	2.	audi-mus	audi-ēbāmus	audi-ēmus
	3.	audi-tis	audi-ēbātis	audi-ētis
		audi-unt	audi-ēbant	audi-ent

## VOICE

## PERFECT STEM TENSES

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	<i>I have loved.</i> <i>I loved.</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
Sing. 1.	amāv-ī	amāv-eram	amāv-erō
2.	amāv-istī	amāv-erās	amāv-eris
3.	amāv-it	amāv-erat	amāv-erit
Plur. 1.	amāv-imus	amāv-erāmus	amāv-erimus
2.	amāv-istis	amāv-erātis	amāv-eritis
3.	amāv-ērunt or -ēre	amāv-erant	amāv-erint
	<i>I have advised.</i> <i>I advised.</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
Sing. 1.	monu-ī	monu-eram	monu-erō
2.	monu-istī	monu-erās	monu-eris
3.	monu-it	monu-erat	monu-erit
Plur. 1.	monu-imus	monu-erāmus	monu-erimus
2.	monu-istis	monu-erātis	monu-eritis
3.	monu-ērunt or -ēre	monu-erant	monu-erint
	<i>I have ruled.</i> <i>I ruled.</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
Sing. 1.	rēx-ī	rēx-eram	rēx-erō
2.	rēx-istī	rēx-erās	rēx-eris
3.	rēx-it	rēx-erat	rēx-erit
Plur. 1.	rēx-imus	rēx-erāmus	rēx-erimus
2.	rēx-istis	rēx-erātis	rēx-eritis
3.	rēx-ērunt or -ēre	rēx-erant	rēx-erint
	<i>I have heard.</i> <i>I heard.</i>	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
Sing. 1.	audīv-ī	audīv-eram	audīv-erō
2.	audīv-istī	audīv-erās	audīv-eris
3.	audīv-it	audīv-erat	audīv-erit
Plur. 1.	audīv-imus	audīv-erāmus	audīv-erimus
2.	audīv-istis	audīv-erātis	audīv-eritis
3.	audīv-ērunt or -ēre	audīv-erant	audīv-erint

## PASSIVE

## PRESENT STEM TENSES

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I am being loved.</i>	<i>I was being loved.</i>	<i>I shall be loved.</i>
	2.	Amo-r amā-ris or -re	amā-bar amā-bāris or -bāre	amā-bor amā-beris or -bere
	3.	amā-tur	amā-bātūr	amā-bitur
	Plur. 1.	amā-mur	amā-bāmūr	amā-bimur
	2.	amā-minī	amā-bāminī	amā-biminī
	3.	ama-ntur	amā-bantur	amā-buntur
Second Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I am being advised.</i>	<i>I was being advised.</i>	<i>I shall be advised.</i>
	2.	Mone-or monē-ris or -re	monē-bar monē-bāris or -bāre	monē-bor monē-beris or -bere
	3.	monē-tur	monē-bātūr	monē-bitur
	Plur. 1.	monē-mur	monē-bāmūr	monē-bimur
	2.	monē-minī	monē-bāminī	monē-biminī
	3.	mone-ntur	monē-bantur	monē-buntur
Third Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I am being ruled.</i>	<i>I was being ruled.</i>	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>
	2.	Reg-or reg-eris or -ere	reg-ēbar reg-ēbāris or -ēbāre	reg-ar reg-ēris or -ēre
	3.	reg-itur	reg-ēbātūr	reg-ētūr
	Plur. 1.	reg-imur	reg-ēbāmūr	reg-ēmūr
	2.	reg-iminī	reg-ēbāminī	reg-ēminī
	3.	reg-untur	reg-ēbāntur	reg-ēntur
Fourth Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	<i>I am being heard.</i>	<i>I was being heard.</i>	<i>I shall be heard.</i>
	2.	Audi-or audi-eris or -re	audi-ēbar audi-ēbāris or -ēbāre	audi-ar audi-ēris or -ēre
	3.	audi-tur	audi-ēbātūr	audi-ētūr
	Plur. 1.	audi-mur	audi-ēbāmūr	audi-ēmūr
	2.	audi-minī	audi-ēbāminī	audi-ēminī
	3.	audi-untur	audi-ēbāntur	audi-ēntur

## VOICE

## SUPINE STEM TENSES

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
Sing. 1.	<i>I have been, I was, loved.</i> amāt-us sum	<i>I had been loved.</i> amāt-us eram	<i>I shall have been loved.</i> amāt-us erō
2.	amāt-us es	amāt-us erās	amāt-us eris
3.	amāt-us est	amāt-us erat	amāt-us erit
Plur. 1.	amāt-ī sumus	amāt-ī erāmus	amāt-ī erimus
2.	amāt-ī estis	amāt-ī erātis	amāt-ī eritis
3.	amāt-ī sunt	amāt-ī erant	amāt-ī erunt
Sing. 1.	<i>I have been, I was, advised.</i> monit-us sum	<i>I had been advised.</i> monit-us eram	<i>I shall have been advised.</i> monit-us erō
2.	monit-us es	monit-us erās	monit-us eris
3.	monit-us est	monit-us erat	monit-us erit
Plur. 1.	monit-ī sumus	monit-ī erāmus	monit-ī erimus
2.	monit-ī estis	monit-ī erātis	monit-ī eritis
3.	monit-ī sunt	monit-ī erant	monit-ī erunt
Sing. 1.	<i>I have been, I was, ruled.</i> rēct-us sum	<i>I had been ruled.</i> rēct-us eram	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i> rēct-us erō
2.	rēct-us es	rēct-us erās	rēct-us eris
3.	rēct-us est	rēct-us erat	rēct-us erit
Plur. 1.	rēct-ī sumus	rēct-ī erāmus	rēct-ī erimus
2.	rēct-ī estis	rēct-ī erātis	rēct-ī eritis
3.	rēct-ī sunt	rēct-ī erant	rēct-ī erunt
Sing. 1.	<i>I have been, I was, heard.</i> audīt-us sum	<i>I had been heard.</i> audīt-us eram	<i>I shall have been heard.</i> audīt-us erō
2.	audīt-us es	audīt-us erās	audīt-us eris
3.	audīt-us est	audīt-us erat	audīt-us erit
Plur. 1.	audīt-ī sumus	audīt-ī erāmus	audīt-ī erimus
2.	audīt-ī estis	audīt-ī erātis	audīt-ī eritis
3.	audīt-ī sunt	audīt-ī erant	audīt-ī erunt



## SUMMARY OF RULES

1. The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case (p. 24).

2. The Verb agrees with its Subject in Person and Number (p. 24).

*Obs.* that when the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' the Verb must be Plural (p. 36).

3. The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case (p. 26).

*Obs.* that all the members of a compound object are in the Accusative Case.

4. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case (p. 38).

*Obs.* 1.—That it is not always true that the Adjective and Noun have the same endings (p. 50).

*Obs.* 2.—That when an Adjective modifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine (p. 68).

*Obs.* 3.—The Substantive use of Adjectives (p. 70).

5. The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession (p. 44).

6. The Complement with a Copulative Verb agrees with the Subject (p. 54).

7. Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative Case without a Preposition (p. 60).



8. Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition ‘ā’ or ‘ab’ (p. 60).

*Obs.* 1. — That ‘ab’ is used before Vowels or Consonants, but ‘ā’ only before Vowels and *h* (p. 61).

*Obs.* 2. — That ‘by a Thing’ is Ablative of Means and ‘by a Person’ is Ablative of Agent when the Verb is Passive.

9. An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which it modifies (p. 64).

*Obs.* — Sometimes called a Noun in Apposition.

10. Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition ‘cum’ (p. 72).

11. The Indirect Object of a Verb is put in the Dative Case (p. 74).

*Obs.* — This use of the Dative is common with Verbs meaning *to give*, *to tell*, and *to show*.

12. Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative Case with the Preposition ‘ad’ or ‘in’ (p. 74).

(With town-names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

13. Place ‘where’ or ‘in which’ is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition ‘in’ (p. 76).

(Town-names and a few other words require a different Case.)

14. Time ‘when’ is expressed by the Ablative Case (p. 78).

15. Time ‘how long’ is expressed by the Accusative Case (p. 78).

(Sometimes called Duration of Time.)

16. Two Nouns joined by ‘quam’ (*than*) must be in the same Case (p. 84).

*Obs.* — In making a Comparison between two Nouns ‘quam’ (*than*) may be omitted; but the second of the two Nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case.

## VOCABULARY

**Nouns.** — The Nominative Singular, the Genitive Singular, and the Gender are given. The Declension is known from the ending of the Genitive.

Declensions	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Genitives	-ae	-i	-is	-us	ei

**Adjectives.** — Adjectives like *bonus*, *niger*, or *tener* have the three terminations of Nominative Singular given. Most other Adjectives are referred to their types.

**Verbs.** — The First Person Singular of the Present and the Conjugation of all Verbs are given. The Perfect and Supine are also given when they are not regular, and the Present Stem of the First Conjugation is given (in parentheses). The Stem is marked off from the termination by a hyphen, thus:

PRESENT	PERFECT	SUPINE
Mitt-o,	mīs-i,	miss-um

## LATIN-ENGLISH

*aedificō* (*aedificā-*), (1), to build.  
*ae-ger*, -gra, -grum, sick.  
*alt-us*, -a, -um, high, deep.  
*amic-us*, -i, m. a friend.  
*ann-us*, -i, m. a year.  
*āqua*, -ae, f. water.  
*arc-us*, -us, m. a bow.  
*au-dāx*, -dācis, bold (like *fēlix*).  
*āv-is*, -is, f. a bird.

*brēv-is*, -e, short.

*Caes-ar*, -aris, m. Caesar (a name).  
*Cai-us*, -i, m. Caius (a name).  
*cantō* (*cantā-*), (1), to sing.  
*captiv-us*, -i, m. a captive.  
*carmen*, *carmīn-is*, n. a song.  
*cār-us*, -a, -um, dear.  
*cīv-is*, -is, m. a citizen.

*claud-ō*, *claus-i*, *claus-um*, (3), to shut.  
*contend-ō*, *contend-i*, (3), to march.  
*culpō* (*culpā-*), (1), to blame.  
*curr-us*, -us, m. a chariot.  
*custodi-ō*, (4), to guard.

*Dīān-a*, -ae, f. Diana (a goddess).  
*dōce-ō*, *dōcu-i*, *dōct-um*, (2), to teach.  
*dōn-um*, -i, n. a gift.  
*dūc-ō*, *dūx-i*, *dūct-um*, (3), to lead.  
*dūr-us*, -a, -um, hard.  
*dulc-is*, -e, sweet.

*ēpistōl-a*, -ae, f. a letter.  
*ērūdi-ō*, *ērudi-i*, *ērudit-um*, (4), to instruct.  
*ēt*, and.  
*exercit-us*, -us, m. an army.

<i>fact-um</i> , -ī, n. a deed.	<i>occid-ō</i> , <i>occid-ī</i> , <i>occis-um</i> , (3), to kill, slay.
<i>fili-us</i> , -ī, m. a son.	<i>ōnus</i> , <i>onē-is</i> , n. a burden.
<i>flūmen</i> , <i>flūmīn-is</i> , n. a river.	<i>omn-is</i> , all (like <i>tristis</i> ).
<i>flūt-us</i> , -ūs, m. a wave.	<i>oppīd-um</i> , -ī, n. a town.
<i>fort-is</i> , brave (like <i>tristis</i> ).	<i>oppīgnō</i> ( <i>oppīgnā-</i> ), (1), to attack, assault.
<i>frang-ō</i> , <i>frēg-ī</i> , <i>fract-um</i> , (3), to break.	<i>opus</i> , <i>opēr-is</i> , n. a work
<i>Gall-us</i> , -ī, m. a Gaul.	<i>parv-us</i> , -a, -um, small, little.
<i>gēr-ō</i> , <i>gess-ī</i> , <i>gest-um</i> , (3), to carry on.	<i>pāter</i> , <i>pātr-is</i> , m. father.
<i>grāv-is</i> , heavy (like <i>tristis</i> ).	<i>pātri-a</i> , -ae, f. country, fatherland.
<i>hast-a</i> , -ae, f. a spear.	<i>port-a</i> , -ae, f. a gate.
<i>host-is</i> , -is, m. an enemy.	<i>portō</i> ( <i>portā-</i> ) (1), to carry.
<i>hōr-a</i> , -ae, f. an hour.	<i>prīm-us</i> , -a, -um, first.
<i>ignāv-us</i> , -a, -um, idle.	<i>proxīm-us</i> , -a, -um, next.
<i>impēdi-ō</i> , (4), to hinder.	<i>pnell-a</i> , -ae, f. a girl.
<i>impērā-tor</i> , -tōris, m. a general.	<i>pūgnō</i> ( <i>pūgnā-</i> ), (1), to fight.
<i>īra</i> , -ae, f. anger.	<i>pul-cher</i> , -chra, -chrūm, beautiful.
<i>Ītāli-a</i> , -ae, f. Italy.	<i>pūni-ō</i> , (4), to punish.
<i>iūcund-us</i> , -a, -um, pleasant.	<i>rēgīn-a</i> , -ae, f. a queen.
<i>Iūlia</i> , -ae, f. Julia.	<i>rēx</i> , <i>rēg-is</i> , m. a king.
<i>lāpis</i> , <i>lāpīd-is</i> , m. a stone.	<i>rōgō</i> ( <i>rogā-</i> ), (1), to ask.
<i>laudō</i> ( <i>laudā-</i> ), (1), to praise.	<i>Rōm-a</i> , -ae, f. Rome.
<i>Lentul-us</i> , -ī, Lentulus (a name).	<i>rōt-a</i> , -ae, f. a wheel.
<i>leō</i> , <i>leōn-is</i> , m. a lion.	<i>sāgitt-a</i> , -ae, f. an arrow.
<i>lēx</i> , <i>lēg-is</i> , f. a law.	<i>sāltō</i> ( <i>saltā-</i> ), (1), to dance.
<i>līber</i> , <i>lībr-ī</i> , m. a book.	<i>sāpi-ēns</i> , -entis (like <i>ingēns</i> ), wise.
<i>long-us</i> , -a, -um, long.	<i>scrib-ō</i> , <i>scrips-ī</i> , <i>script-um</i> , (3), to write.
<i>māgn-us</i> , -a, -um, great.	<i>sēcund-us</i> , -a, -um, second.
<i>māne-ō</i> , <i>māns-ī</i> , <i>māns-um</i> , (2), to remain.	<i>sēdē-ō</i> , <i>sēd-ī</i> , <i>sess-um</i> , (2), to sit.
<i>mān-us</i> , -ūs, f. a hand.	<i>serv-us</i> , -ī, m. a slave.
<i>mēli-or</i> , -ōris, better (compar. <i>bonus</i> ).	<i>silv-a</i> , -ae, f. a wood, forest.
<i>mēns-a</i> , -ae, f. a table.	<i>sōr-or</i> , -ōris, f. a sister.
<i>me-us</i> , -a, -um, my, mine.	<i>tēl-um</i> , -ī, n. a dart, weapon.
<i>mīles</i> , <i>mīlt-is</i> , m. a soldier.	<i>templ-um</i> , -ī, n. a temple.
<i>mīs-er</i> , -ēra, -ērum, wretched.	<i>tēne-ō</i> , (2), to hold.
<i>mitt-ō</i> , <i>mīs-ī</i> , <i>miss-um</i> , (3), to send.	<i>terre-ō</i> , (2), to frighten.
<i>mōnstrō</i> ( <i>monstrā-</i> ), (1), to show.	<i>tīme-ō</i> , (2), to fear.
<i>mōve-ō</i> , <i>mōv-ī</i> , <i>mōt-um</i> , (2), to move.	<i>tīmīd-us</i> , -a, -um, timid.
<i>mult-us</i> , -a, -um, much, many.	<i>trīst-is</i> , sad, sorrowful.
<i>mūni-ō</i> , (4), to fortify.	<i>turr-is</i> , -is, f. a tower.
<i>mūr-us</i> , -ī, m. a wall.	<i>tu-us</i> , -a, -um, thy, thine, your, yours.
<i>nāv-is</i> , -is, f. a ship.	<i>urbs</i> , <i>urb-is</i> , f. a city.
<i>nos-ter</i> , -tra, -trum, our, ours.	<i>ūtl-is</i> , useful (like <i>tristis</i> ).
<i>nunquam</i> , never (adv.).	<i>vēlōx</i> , <i>vēlōc-is</i> , swift (like <i>fēlix</i> ).
<i>nūntiō</i> ( <i>nūntiā-</i> ), (1), to announce, declare.	<i>vent-us</i> , -ī, m. wind.
<i>nūnti-us</i> -ī, m. a messenger.	<i>verb-um</i> , -ī, u. a word.

<i>vīde-ō</i> , <i>vīd-ī</i> , <i>vīs-um</i> , (2), to see.	<i>vōlō</i> ( <i>volā-</i> ), (1), to fly.
<i>vinc-ō</i> , <i>vīc-ī</i> , <i>vict-um</i> , (3), to conquer.	<i>vōx</i> , <i>vōc-is</i> , f. a voice.
<i>vōcō</i> ( <i>vocā-</i> ), (1), to call.	<i>vulnērō</i> ( <i>vulnerā-</i> ), (1), to wound.

## ENGLISH-LATIN

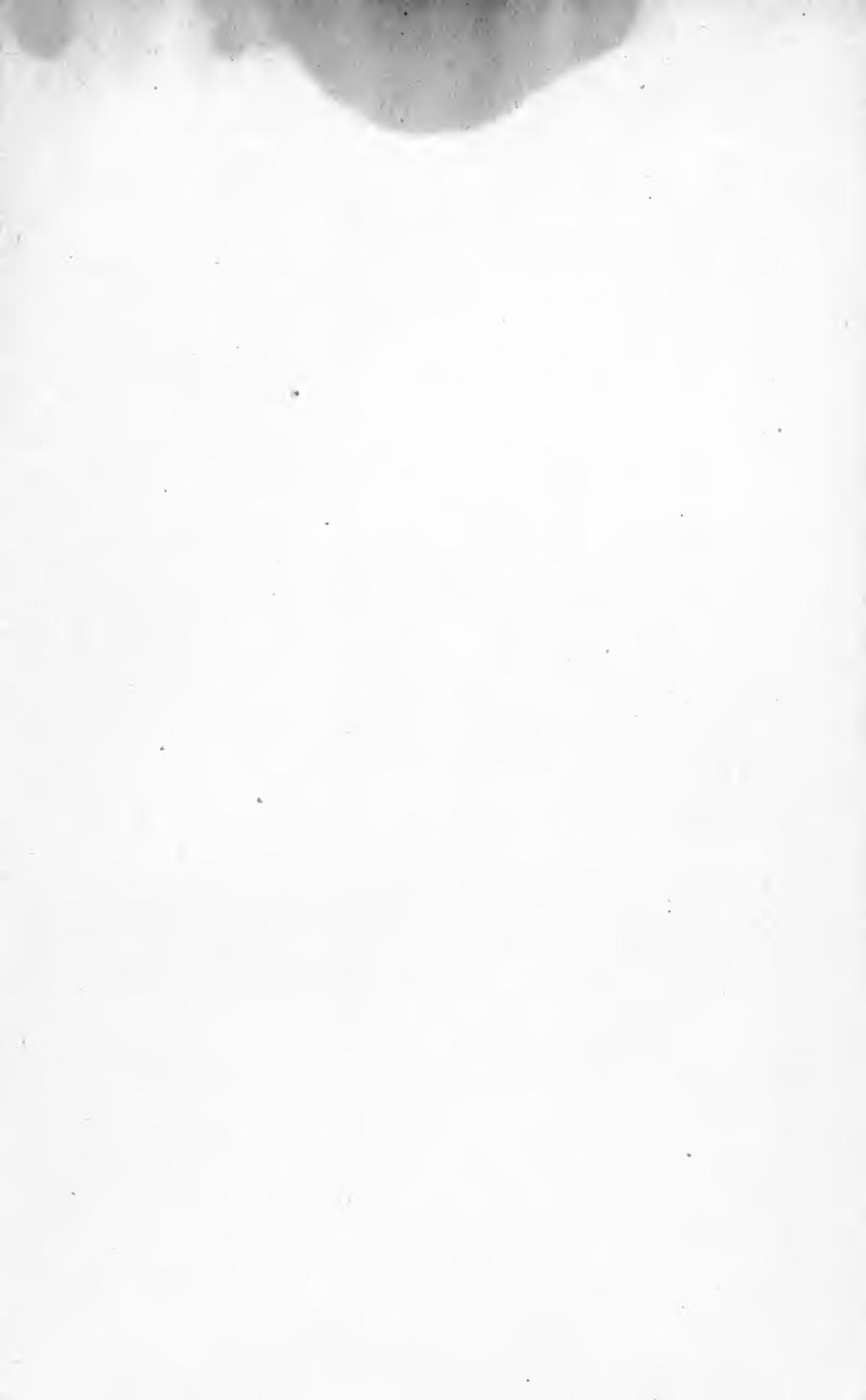
all, <i>omn-is</i> (like <i>tristis</i> ).	fight (to), <i>pūgnō</i> ( <i>pugnā-</i> ), (1).
and, <i>et</i> .	first, <i>prīm-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
anger, <i>īr-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.	fly (to), <i>vōlō</i> ( <i>volā-</i> ), (1).
announce (to), <i>nūntiō</i> ( <i>nūntiā-</i> ), (1).	forest, <i>silv-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
army, <i>exercit-us</i> , - <i>ūs</i> , m.	fortify (to), <i>mūni-ō</i> , (4).
arrow, <i>sāgitt-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.	friend, <i>ānic-us</i> , - <i>ī</i> , m.
ask (to), <i>rōgō</i> ( <i>rogā-</i> ), (1).	frighten (to), <i>terre-ō</i> , (2).
attack (to), <i>oppūgnō</i> ( <i>oppūgnā-</i> ), (1).	
beautiful, <i>pul-cher</i> , - <i>chra</i> , - <i>chrum</i> .	gate, <i>port-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
better, <i>mēl-ior</i> , <i>meliōris</i> .	Gaul (a), <i>Gall-us</i> , - <i>ī</i> , m.
bird, <i>āv-is</i> , - <i>is</i> , f.	general, <i>imperātōr</i> , <i>imperātōr-is</i> , m.
blame (to), <i>culpō</i> ( <i>culpā-</i> ), (1).	gift, <i>dōn-um</i> , - <i>ī</i> , n.
bold, <i>audāx</i> , <i>audāc-is</i> (like <i>fēlix</i> ).	girl, <i>puell-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
book, <i>līber</i> , <i>libr-ī</i> .	great, <i>māgn-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
bow, <i>arc-us</i> , - <i>ūs</i> .	guard, <i>custōdi-ō</i> , (4).
brave, <i>fort-is</i> (like <i>tristis</i> ).	
break (to), <i>frang-ō</i> , <i>frēg-ī</i> , <i>frāct-um</i> , (3).	hand, <i>mān-us</i> , - <i>ūs</i> , f.
build (to), <i>aedifīcō</i> ( <i>aedificā-</i> ), (1).	hard, <i>dūr-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
burden, <i>ōnus</i> , <i>onēr-is</i> , n.	heavy, <i>grāv-is</i> (like <i>tristis</i> ).
Caesar, <i>Caesar</i> , <i>Cuesār-is</i> , m.	high, <i>alt-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
Caius, <i>Cai-us</i> , - <i>ī</i> , m.	hinder (to), <i>impēdi-ō</i> , (4).
call (to), <i>vōcō</i> ( <i>vocā-</i> ), (1).	hold (to), <i>tēne-ō</i> , (2).
captive, <i>captiv-us</i> , - <i>ī</i> , m.	hour, <i>hōr-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
carry (to), <i>portō</i> ( <i>portā-</i> ), (1).	
carry on (to), <i>gēr-ō</i> , <i>gess-ī</i> , <i>gest-um</i> , (3).	idle, <i>īgnāv-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
chariot, <i>curr-us</i> , - <i>ūs</i> , m.	instruct (to), <i>ērūdi-ō</i> , (4).
citizen, <i>cīv-is</i> , - <i>is</i> , m.	Italy, <i>Ītāli-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
city, <i>urbs</i> , <i>urb-is</i> , f.	
conquer (to), <i>vinc-ō</i> , <i>vīc-ī</i> , <i>vict-um</i> , (3).	Julia, <i>Iūli-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> .
country, <i>pātri-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.	
dance (to), <i>saltō</i> ( <i>saltā-</i> ), (1).	kill (to), <i>occid-ō</i> , <i>occid-ī</i> , <i>occīs-um</i> , (3).
dart, <i>tēl-um</i> , - <i>ī</i> , n.	king, <i>rēx</i> , <i>rēg-is</i> , m.
dear, <i>cār-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .	
declare (to), <i>nūntiō</i> ( <i>nūntiā-</i> ), (1).	law, <i>lēx</i> , <i>lēg-is</i> , f.
deed, <i>fact-um</i> , - <i>ī</i> , n.	lead (to), <i>dūc-ō</i> , <i>dūx-ī</i> , <i>dūct-um</i> , (3).
deep, <i>alt-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .	Lentulus, <i>Lentūl-us</i> , - <i>ī</i> , m.
Diana, <i>Diān-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.	letter, <i>epistōl-a</i> , - <i>ae</i> , f.
enemy, <i>host-is</i> , - <i>is</i> , m.	lion, <i>leō</i> , <i>leōn-is</i> , m.
father, <i>pāter</i> , <i>patr-is</i> , m.	little, <i>pare-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
fear (to), <i>tīme-ō</i> , (2).	long, <i>long-us</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .

never, *nunquam* (also *numquam*).  
 next, *proxim-us*, -a, -um.  
 our, *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum*.  
 pleasant, *iucund-us*, -a, -um.  
 praise (to), *laudō* (*laudā-*), (1).  
 punish (to), *puniō*, (4).  
 queen, *rēgīn-a*, -ae, f.  
 remain (to), *māne-ō*, *māns-i*, *māns-um*,  
*Rhine*, *Rhēnus*, -i, m. [ (2) ].  
 river, *fūmen*, *fūmin-is*, n.  
*Rome*, *Rōm-a*, -ae, f.  
 sad, *tristis*.  
 sea, *mar-e*, -is, n.  
 second, *sēcund-us*, -a, -um.  
 see (to), *vīde-ō*, *vīd-i*, *vīs-um*, (2).  
 send (to), *mittō*, *mīs-i*, *miss-um*, (3).  
 ship, *nār-is*, -is, f.  
 short, *brēvis* (like *tristis*).  
 show (to), *mōnstrō* (*mōnstrā-*), (1).  
 shut (to), *claudō*, *claus-i*, *claus-um*,  
 (3).  
 sick, *aeger*, *aegra*, *aegrum*.  
 sing (to), *cantō* (*cantā-*), (1).  
 sister, *sōror*, *sorōr-is*, f.  
 sit (to), *sēde-ō*, *sēd-i*, *sess-um*, (2).  
 slave, *serv-us*, -i, m.  
 slay (to), *occidō*, *occid-i*, *occīs-um*,  
 (3).  
 small, *parv-us*, -a, -um.  
 soldier, *mīlēs*, *mīlt-is*, m.  
 son, *fili-us*, -i, m.  
 song, *carmen*, *carmīn-is*, n.

sorrowful, *trīstis*.  
 spear, *hast-a*, -ae, f.  
 stone, *lāpis*, *lāpīd-is*, m.  
 sweet, *dulc-is* (like *tristis*).  
 swift, *vēlōx*, *vēlōc-is* (like *fēlīx*).  
 table, *mēns-a*, -ae, f.  
 teach (to) *dōce-ō*, *dōcu-i*, *dōct-um*, (2).  
 temple, *tempīl-um*, -i, n.  
 tender, *tēner*, -a, -um.  
 thy, thine, *tu-us*, -a, -um.  
 timid, *tīmīd-us*, -a, -um.  
 tower, *turr-is*, -is, f.  
 town, *oppīd-um*, -i, n.  
 useful, *ūtīl-is* (like *tristis*).  
 voice, *vōx*, *vōc-is*, f.  
 wall, *mūr-us*, -i, m.  
 water, *āqu-a*, -ae, f.  
 wave, *fluct-us*, -ūs, m.  
 wheel, *rōt-a*, -ae, f.  
 wind, *rent-us*, -i, m.  
 wise, *sāpiēns*, *sapiēnt-is* (like *ingēns*).  
 wood (a), *silv-a*, -ae, f.  
 word, *verb-um*, -i, n.  
 work, *ōpus*, *opēr-i*, n.  
 wound (to), *vulnērō* (*vulnērā-*), (1).  
 wretched, *mīser*, *misera*, *miserum*.  
 write (to), *scribō*, *scrips-i*, *script-um*,  
 (3).  
 year, *ann-us*, -i, m.  
 your, *tu-us*, -a, -um (speaking to one  
 person); *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum*  
 (speaking to more than one).







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